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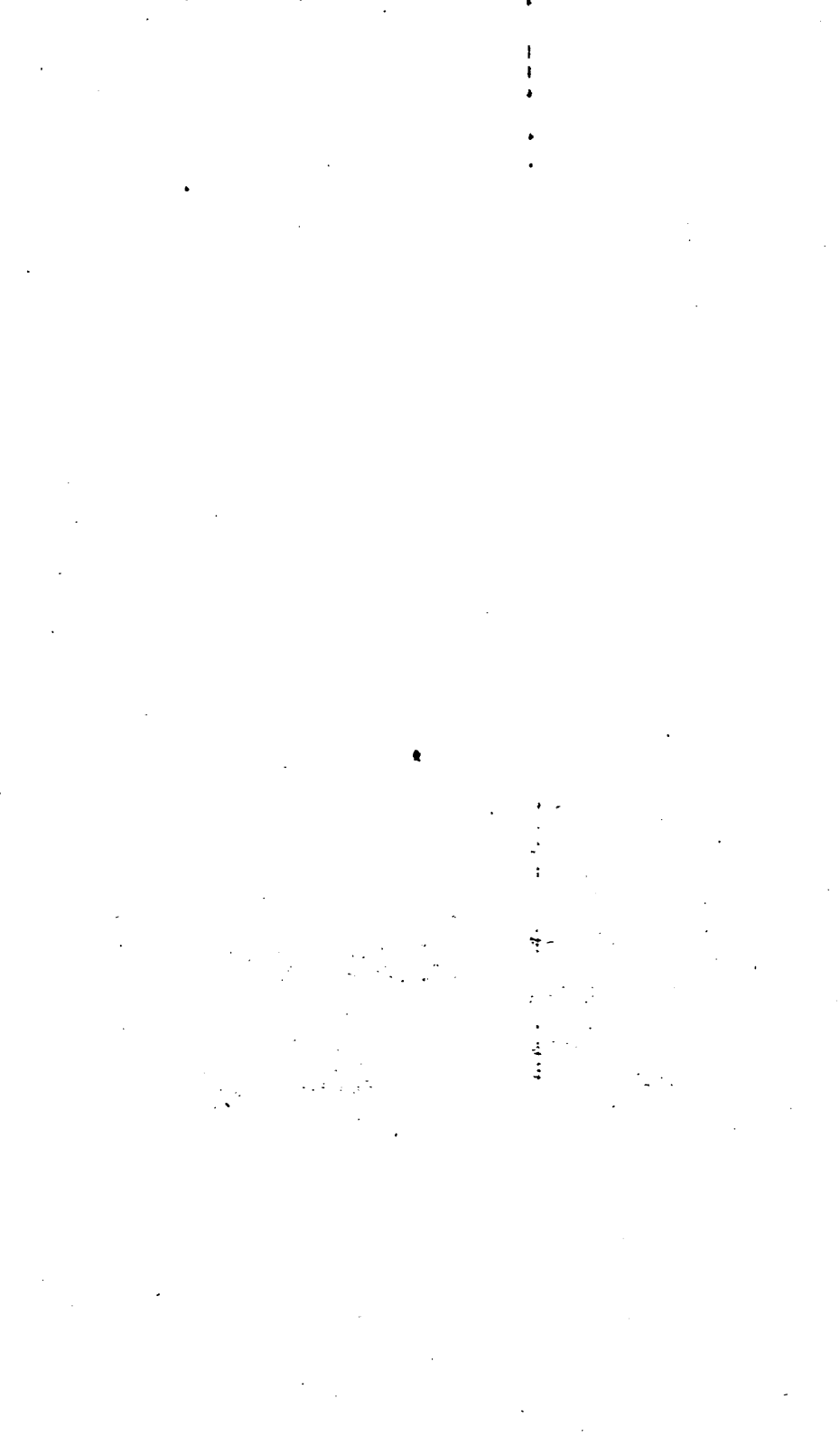














SOUTH WEST

Published in the

HISTORY
OF THE
CITY AND CATHEDRAL
OF
LICHFIELD.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM ANCIENT AUTHORS, &c.

By JOHN JACKSON, Jun.

LONDON:

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street ;
AND SOLD BY MESSRS. RIVINGTONS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,
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A D D R E S S .

AS the Names of the Subscribers cannot at present be properly arranged, the Editor will afterward send a printed Alphabetical List to each Person who has honoured him with his Name.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER,
LATE ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT
FOR THE CITY OF LICHFIELD.

MY LORD,

When your Lordship was one of the Guardians of the Rights and Privileges of the loyal City to which this Work relates, there was a peculiar propriety in dedicating it to You. — The very condescending manner in which your Lordship was pleased to grant that permission will ever be remembered with much gratitude; and although the local propriety is, by your becoming member for the County of Stafford, in part removed, yet, as the Protector of the Rights and Privileges of our happy Country at a Foreign Court, the Citizens of Lichfield, who had the honour of first ushering your Lordship into public life, must feel a degree of pride and satisfaction that their choice has been so amply confirmed by the confidence of our Sovereign.

I have the honour to be,

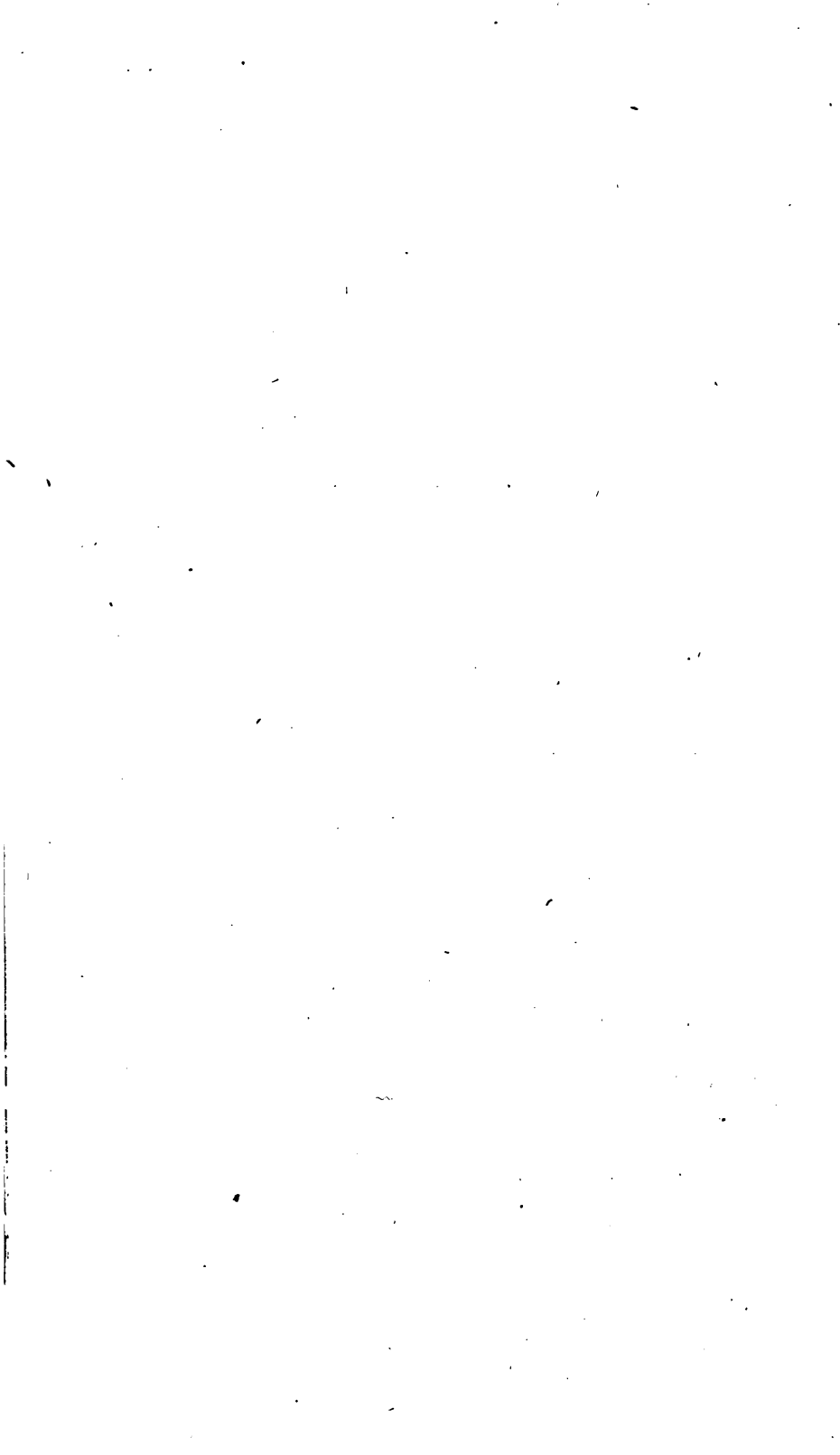
My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obliged, and obedient Servant,

Feb. 18, 1805.

JOHN JACKSON, Jun.



TO THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND
DR. JAMES CORNWALLIS,
LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY,

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF HIS

ANCIENT CATHEDRAL

IS

(BY HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION)

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS

LORDSHIP'S MOST OBEDIENT

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN JACKSON, JUN.

Feb. 18, 1805.



INTRODUCTION.

AT a very early period of my life the first and second editions of the following pages were hastily sketched, and dignified with the name of a history. Experience has convinced me that they are little worthy of that title; yet, as they have so long been in the unmolested enjoyment of it, they may e'en continue so. In presenting them to the public eye, I am aware that I presume much on their candour and liberality. But I hope the motive that first induced me to print my compilations will plead a sufficient apology:—It was an ardent wish to satisfy the curiosity of my fellow citizens, by gratifying them with a recital of events which have attended the current of ages, and presenting to their view the achievements of their ancestors, and the many chartered privileges the City enjoys in consequence
of

of their loyalty and valour. Surely the same intrepid spirit will ensure to succeeding generations those immunities, which are the peculiar and envied boast of Britons : a reflection at this moment more than usually impressive.

An account of the many charitable donations bequeathed to the poor inhabitants finds a place at the conclusion of this book. Few towns can boast a more numerous Register. I have given copies of some of the deeds of gift, wherein the donors have evinced a curious and provident care in regard to the appropriation of their bequests. These recitals are not only interesting to the inhabitants, but must create a feeling of sympathetic pleasure in the breast of the stranger, whom I have endeavoured to conduct through the City and its environs in the best manner my limited abilities will allow, and with an anxious desire of rendering the walk pleasing and gratifying to his curiosity. The present is certainly an age peculiarly remarkable for the production

duction of numerous topographical descriptions of ancient Castles and Cathedrals. Indeed no objects seem more naturally to excite our attention and curiosity than those monuments of the magnificence and ingenuity of our ancestors, which we have been accustomed from our infancy to regard with a kind of religious awe; and to which we may probably owe our first impressions of venerable grandeur, or the elegances of art.

In the less refined state of society the bulk of mankind are usually content to pass their lives fixed to their native spot; and then the attachment to these "Solemn Temples" is apt, in feeling minds, to rise to a sort of enthusiastic affection. They are the appropriate habitation of the Deity, and the last asylum of all we love and regard, and ultimately of ourselves. Here the soul is elevated to the sublimest contemplations, and the mind softened with the tenderest recollections:—Here are concentrated devotion and love, the strongest movers of the human breast.

But

But in proportion as the facility of communication, and the inducements of fortune, lead men more from home, and a succession of rich and magnificent objects lessen these early impressions, local attachments lose much of their force. — Traditions, to which our forefathers listened with delight, are suffered to sink into oblivion; and the hero and the tale are forgotten together.

With some of these simple legends I wished to enliven the dry researches of the Antiquary; but, of Betsy Banks's grave * once the favourite rendezvous of lovers; or the evening bell, instituted because certain adventurers had perished in a dark night on Cannock chace; now no more is remembered than that poor Betsy is said to have fallen a victim to hapless love, and that the persons lost on the heath were knights of great account.

* There is a spot in a field near Lichfield still distinguished by that name, and the custom of sounding the bell is still observed. I believe a bequest was left for that purpose.

In monuments of the purest style of Gothic Architecture, England is said to excel the rest of Europe. In Italy, where the arts were first revived, and from whence they were first received, the Grecian architecture began early to mix itself with the Gothic; and this unhappy combination, which never fails to degrade both, is more or less remarked, by historians, in almost all the ancient churches and monastaries on the Continent. King's college, Cambridge, and some of our Cathedrals, are said to stand matchless in the rest of the world.

Amongst these the Cathedral of Lichfield, as lately restored to its antient splendour, confessedly deserves a place in the foremost rank. It is become an object of general admiration and regard; and, as such, I have thought a short account of its origin and remarkable circumstances might not be unacceptable. Such an account can only consist of a compilation from ancient authors, &c. but I hope it will be found that the materials of which it
consists

consists have been selected with care and recorded with accuracy. In the present edition I have given the inscriptions on all the new monuments in the Cathedral, and an account of some of the many curious articles in the Lichfield Museum, which is highly worth the attention of the Traveller, and its nearness to the Cathedral renders it very convenient.

J. J.

~~THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LICHFIELD~~

HISTORY

OF

LICHFIELD.

THE name of this City was anciently LICHENFIELD, or *Cadaverum Campis*, i. e. *the Field of Dead Bodies*; — probably so called in memory of the dreadful battles said to have been fought near this place (in the years 1196 and 1288,) between the Christians and Pagans, in which the former were horribly massacred; — Lichen, in the Saxon language, signifying a dead body; which, in Staffordshire, Lichfield, and the neighbouring Counties, is still retained; the gates of the church-yards of several parishes, through which funerals are carried, being called *Lich-gates*, by vulgar error, ~~now~~ *Lich-gates*.

B

When

When St. Chad was Bishop of Lichfield (669) it was little more than a small village; but afterwards being the chief residence of his successors, their presence brought many inhabitants, and in some years it became a considerable town.

The Bishops of Lichfield have been anciently seised, in right of their bishoprick, of the manor of Lichfield; which was formerly in, and parcel of, the county of Stafford.

Bishop Clinton, in the reign of King Henry the First, encompassed the town with a ditch, and fortified the castle, giving a sufficient maintenance for a garrison of soldiers; but this in the end proved a needless expence, for there remains nothing of it at this day; though the yard where the tower stood is yet called the Castle-field, and the ditch about the town is still visible.

King Stephen granted to the Bishops of Lichfield, for ever, a mint for coining money in this town.

Bishop Langton, in the reign of Edward the First, built a bridge over the pool which separates

rates the Town from the Close, and was otherwise a very munificent benefactor.

This town first sent Representatives to Parliament* in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Edward the First (1305), though it was not

* March 10, 1701, it was resolved by the Committee of the House of Commons, that the bailiffs, magistrates, freeholders of forty shillings a year, and all that hold by burgage-tenure, have a right to vote in the election of citizens to serve in parliament for the city of Lichfield. That such freemen only of the said city as are inrolled, and pay scot and lot, have a right to vote. That such freemen of the Taylors Company, as are inrolled in the Old Book Constitutions of the Taylors Company in this city, have a right to vote.

That such freemen only of the Taylors Company as are inrolled in the New Book of the Constitutions of the Taylors company, have a right to vote. To these four resolutions the House agreed.

Dec. 18, 1718, it was determined; by the like authority, That the right of election of citizens to serve in parliament for this city is in the freeholders of forty shillings per annum, and all that hold by burgage-tenure; in such freemen only of the said city as are inrolled, paying scot and lot there; and in the bailiffs and magistrates.

[The supposed number of Voters are six hundred.]

incorporated until the second year of Edward the Sixth (1549), when that king, by charter, *durante beneplacito*, dignified it with the title of City; appointed bailiffs, and other chief officers; granted them power to hold all pleas within the city, suburbs, and precincts thereof; and, that the limits of the same, then being in the county of Stafford, might be better known, authority was given to the bailiffs, &c. on the first day of May, yearly, to make perambulation around the city, &c. by view of the sheriff of Staffordshire.

The before-mentioned charter was confirmed, by the charter of queen Mary, in the first year of her reign (1553), and by authority of Parliament.

By the same charter, the court of record, granted to be holden for ever, in all pleas arising within the city, &c. the action should be before the bailiffs and citizens; and if it cannot be determined there, then before the justices next coming into the city, and not out of the city, or before any other justices.

That the city, suburbs, &c. which then were in, and parcel of, the county of Stafford, from
the

the ensuing feast of St. Thomas, should be a city and county of itself for ever, and not parcel of Staffordshire.

That there should be one sheriff of the city and county of Lichfield, to be chosen on the feast of St. Thomas, and continue till that of St. Michael; and then another to be chosen, &c. That the said sheriff should, yearly on the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, perambulate the limits of the city, &c. as heretofore, that the boundaries thereof might be better ascertained.

These great privileges were granted in consequence of the faithful services of the bailiffs and citizens in time of rebellion.

Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, confirmed both the said charters.

King James the First ratified all the before-recited charters, and granted further immunities *.

* The last charter was granted by king Charles the Second; and the city being now principally governed by it, an abstract of the most material parts thereof will be given in due place.

. In the year 1604 the earl of Nottingham, earl of Suffolk, and others, wrote to ——— Ashmore, esq. high bailiff, and the corporation of Lichfield, in order to procure from the Bishop the fee-farm of the manor and lordship of Lichfield, for the earl of Essex.

. In the ninth year of James the First (1612), one Edward Wightman, of Burton-upon-Trent, being convicted by Richard Neile, Bishop of Lichfield, of holding very dangerous, heretical, and blasphemous opinions, was burnt in the city of Lichfield.

. This city was honoured with the particular notice of that unfortunate Monarch Charles the First.

. When the civil war between the King and Parliament began, the King sent an order (dated October 17, 1641) from Wolverhampton, to the inhabitants of this loyal city, to bring in their arms, &c. Many of the inhabitants voluntarily subscribed considerable sums of money for the use of his Majesty, and enrolled themselves as soldiers under the command of captain Richard Dyott.

Allegations

Allegations were afterwards preferred, by the committee of the county of Stafford, against sir Richard Dyott, for attending his Majesty at the battle of Edgehill; and the citizens of Lichfield in general, and inhabitants of the Close, suffered greatly for their steadfast loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign *; who, after he was routed at the battle of Naseby, came to Lichfield; and an address (of which the following is a copy) was presented to his Majesty, by the bailiffe, &c.

“ June 15, 1645.

“ MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGNE,

“ Though y^e sad report of y^e late ill success hath so oppressed our souls with grief, that wee are rendered more apt to expresse our loyall affections in tears than wordes, yet y^e safety and presence of your sacred Person (as dear to us as our lives) hath so much revived and restored us, that wee have taken y^e bouldness, though somewhat suddenly, and rudely, in a few wordes, to present to you y^e most zealous affections and loyall services that a most obliged

* The particulars are inserted in the History of the Cathedral, to which they more properly relate,

and faithful People can possiblye beare to a gracious Sovereign.

“ As wee are not so stupid as not to be sensible of God's corrections, where he is pleased soe sharply to punish us for our sins; soe wee are not soe un-christiane like, as to despaire of God's final blessings upon a most iuste and righteous cause, nor soe un-manlye; as to laye downe our courage and confidence for onne crosse event; as knowinge man's necessity is God's opportunitye; that y^e ende not y^e beginninge, crownes the worke, and that God's power is most gloryfied in man's weaknesse.

“ And albeit y^e Sunne may for a time be eclipsed, even by that planet w^{ch} itself enlightened, and for a time be obscured, even by those clouds w^{ch} itself drew front y^e Earth into an higher region; yet y^e light and vertue of y^e Sunne is not thereby made lesse, though lesse conspicuous: Eclipses and clouds last not always; — *Mendica diu non fallant*; — men will not always be bewitched into this sinne of Rebellion; Truth at last prevails; Right never dyeth, but will shortlye by God's blessinge, (all cloudes being dispelled) restoure the Sunne
of

of this our Firmament to his former splendoure and glorye, and thereinne his faithfull subjects to their former peace and happyness; w^{ch} is our daylye prayer, and shall be our incessant endeavour, to the utmost of our estates and blood; — *nec plus obire possumus, nec fas est minus*, — More wee cannot undergoe; lesse wee maye not.

“ Sirre, Your most humbell and loyall Subjects, y^e Bailiffes, Sheriffe, &c. (with y^e Mases,) Cityzens of this youre Citye of Litchfield, doe humblye, accordynge to their dutye, surrender into youre Majesty's hands these ensygnes of their authoritye, w^{ch} they are resolved to holde from you, and under you, or not at all; and whether they live or dye, to live and dye youre Majesty's most faithful and loyall Subjects.”

‘ His Majesty was pleased to answer, “ that they were all eminent for their loyalty;” and required Richard Dyott, esquire, to give them all thanks in his name.

‘ Then y^e King gave his Hande to y^e Head-Officers to kisse; and they, wth y^e Chieffe Gentlemen of y^e Towne, waited upon his Majesty to his Quarters.’

Soon

Soon afterwards the same Monarch commanded letters patent to be prepared, for creating Bernard Steward (seventh son of Esme Steward), captain in his majesty's guards, earl of Lichfield; as a reward for his eminent services, and great valour, in defence of the King, at Lostwithiel in Cornwall, at Newbury in Berkshire, and Naseby in Northamptonshire; but, before this could be accomplished, Bernard Steward, being engaged with the rebels at Rowton-heath, near Chester, was there slain. He died unmarried; yet his elder brother, lord d'Aubigny, who was slain in the same royal cause, leaving a son, Charles, he, in consideration of his father's and uncle's merits, was preferred to the dignity of earl of Lichfield. He had three wives; but dying without issue (in his embassy to Denmark) this earldom for a time became extinct.

Every one knows that the war ended in the destruction of the King and many of the nobility and gentry, and then in the destruction of the Parliament, by the usurper Cromwell, and how soon after the Restoration followed *: when king Charles

* The following remarkable occurrences, as to time and action, attending those events, being necessarily detached

Charles the Second, (in the 15th year of his reign), grateful for the loyalty and attachment invariably

tactled in the history of those times, probably may not have been so generally noticed, which we hope will be a sufficient apology for introducing them here,

The earl of Holland deserted the King, who had made him general of the horse, and went over to the Parliament; and on March 9, 1641, carried the Commons' reproaching declaration to the King; and afterwards taking up arms for the King, against the Parliament, was beheaded by them, Mar. 9, 1648.

The 14th of June 1641, the first commission was given out by his Majesty to raise forces; and on the 14th of June 1645 was the battle of Naseby, which ruined the King's affairs.

The 6th of August 1641, the Parliament voted to raise an army against the King; and on August 6, 1648, the Parliament were assaulted and turned out of doors by that very army, and none left to sit but who the soldiers pleased; which were therefore called the Rump.

The Queen was voted a traitress May 3, 1643; the same day and month she carried the jewels into France; May 3, 1660, her son Charles II. was presented with the votes of Parliament to restore him, and a present of £50,000/.

The

variably shewn unto him and his royal ancestors by his faithful subjects the citizens of Lichfield, confirmed all former charters; and, for the good government of this city, granted additional privileges, by a new charter, bearing date the

The King was carried away prisoner from Newark May 10; the same day 6 years he passed the bill of attainder against Strafford.

May 12, 1646, being the surrender of Newark, the Parliament held a day of rejoicing, for the reduction of the King, and finishing the war; the same day 5 years, Strafford was beheaded.

The agitators of the army formed themselves into a cabal, and held their first meeting to take the King into their custody, April 28, 1647; the same day 1660, the Parliament voted the agitators to be taken into custody.

Charles I. was beheaded Jan. 30. 1648; the same day of the month, 6 years, the charge against earl Strafford was first read in the House of Lords.

On 3d of September, fight at Dunbar; fight at Worcester; oath against a single person passed; Oliver's first Parliament called; Essex defeated; Oliver died; City works destroyed.

May 29, Prince Charles born; Leicester taken by storm; and Charles II. restored; being the very same day 20 years, the Private Cabal concluded their league to embroil Charles I.

fifth day of November, 1664; in which he appointed,

That two bailiffs should be elected annually, on St. James's day, by the brethren hereafter mentioned; that the senior bailiff should keep a part of the seal, be escheator, and nominated by the bishop; that the bailiffs, after serving the office, should be justices the succeeding year, and should, together with the then bailiffs, hold courts of record, &c. have the use of all fines, &c.

That there should be one and twenty brethren elected out of the citizens, and so called, to aid and assist the bailiffs, as the common council of the city; that the bailiffs, or any of the brethren, should upon ill behaviour be liable to be removed by a majority of the body corporate; and, upon the death or removal of any of them, others should be elected by the like authority.

That the bailiffs and brethren should be capable in law to buy and sell, to sue and to be sued, as a body corporate, by the name of the city of Lichfield, and have a common seal;

seal ; that they should have power to make bye laws, and, when reduced into writing, to punish offenders against them.

That the corporation should elect a recorder, and a high steward, who should be magistrates during life, and have power, together with the bailiffs and justices, to hold courts of gaol delivery, and award judgment of death, or other punishment, according to the nature of the offence ; and that no other judge or justices should have power in the city.

That the bailiffs and brethren should elect one of their own body, corporate, to be and act as coroner and common clerk of the city, &c. who should have the custody of all records and writs, keep a part of the seal, and be clerk of the pleas and recognizances. That no steward, recorder, or clerk, so to be elected, should intermeddle in their respective offices, until approved by the Crown.

That the bailiffs should appoint two serjeants at mace to be ministers of the aforesaid court of record, deliver attachments, &c.; and that it should be always lawful to them to bear gilded
or

or silver maces, before the bailiffs, every where within the City and county of Lichfield, the Cathedral church, and the Close of the same, (and although the said Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation of Lichfield, any of the members thereof may reside therein.)

That there should be four fairs held in the City, yearly, on Ashwednesday, Friday in the week after St. Simon and Jude, Friday after Twelfth day, and on the first day of May (old style), and that the bailiffs, &c. should have all tolls. But they, with a liberality highly commendable, relinquished their right to the tolls.

That the said bailiffs and brethren should annually on the feast of St. James (July 25) elect any one of the citizens, and inhabitants of this city (not being one of the brethren) to serve the office of sheriff of the city and county of Lichfield; and, upon refusal to serve, should have power, at their discretion, to fine the person refusing, and commit him till the fine be paid, and exclude him from all privileges in the city. That the sheriff should on the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, (Sept. 8,) yearly,
under

under pain of fine and amerciamment at the pleasure of the corporation, perambulate the boundaries of the city and county of Lichfield, and the precincts thereof.

The several sheriffs have constantly, time immemorial, perambulated the city and county, (being a circuit of about sixteen miles,) with numerous attendants, according to the charters, without interruption or molestation.

King Charles the Second not only granted the last recited charter; but, for the greater dignity of the city, revived the title of Earl of Lichfield, in the person of sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, baronet. The same monarch appointed Elias Ashmole, esq. Windsor Herald, and employed him to give a description of his medals. Mr. Ashmole was born in this city on the 23d of May, 1617. He was a descendant of — Ashmole, esq. senior bailiff of Lichfield, in the reign of James I. He was first patronized by the Paget family, and married, for his third wife, Elizabeth the daughter of sir William Dugdale, knight receiver for this city. This celebrated virtuoso executed his task so much to the King's satisfaction, that his Majesty
 1. appointed

appointed him secretary of Surinam, in the West Indies, and afterwards comptroller of the excise in England and Wales. Mr. Ashmole presented his curious collection of rarities to Oxford some time before his death, which happened in 1692. He was interred in the church of Lambeth, in Surrey; and his manuscripts, and library, are preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

King James the Second, in the second year of his reign, made a very expensive tour through England. In his progress from Newport to this city, his Majesty was addressed, near Pipe-hill-heath, by Philip Pargiter, esq. high steward of Lichfield, in an elegant speech; and then his Majesty was attended to Lichfield, by the high-steward, accompanied by ——— Wilson esq. the high-bailiff, sir John Floyer, and Thomas Hammond, esq. citizens and justices; Mr. Harding, high-sheriff; Thomas Moseley, esq. of Walsall, and Mr. Francis Bayley, chief constables, of the city of Lichfield. His Majesty slept at the lady Littleton's-house in the Close, (now the rev. Dr. Vyse's Canonical-house), and the next morning (Sept. 1, 1687) in the
C
Cathedral.

Cathedral-church, touched several persons for the evil.

LICHFIELD has not only to boast of the attention of royalty, but of the natural beauty and cheerfulness of its situation, in a pleasant and healthful valley, about the central part of England, distant one hundred and twenty miles from the metropolis; surrounded with hills of moderate height and easy ascent, with fine springs of excellent water rising from them.

Being a place of very little mercantile business, it is chiefly inhabited by gentry, of which the families are ancient and numerous, both in the city and neighbouring villages.

The unfortunate major André, speaking of Lichfield, in his letters * to Miss Seward, says, " Lichfield! ah! of what magic letters is that little word compos'd! — how graceful it looks

* These letters are subjoined to a monody, from the elegant pen of Miss Seward, to the memory of major André, — who, with the firm intrepidity of a Roman, and the amiable resignation of a Christian hero, fell a martyr in the cause of his King and country.

when

when it is written ! — Let nobody talk to me of its original meaning, “ The field of dead bodies ! ” Oh ! no such thing ! It is the field of joy, “ the beautiful City that lifts her fair head in the valley, and says, I *am*, and there is none beside me * ! ”

By a plan of the city, taken by Mr. Snape, of Wishaw, in the year 1781, we find there were at that time 722 houses, and the number of inhabitants were estimated at about 3,555. The number of houses and inhabitants are much increased.

The buildings have assumed the air and taste of modern times ; and the improving spirit of the age is plainly perceptible in many local alterations. The sheet of water which divides the City from the Close always attracts the attention of strangers, and, as it has lately been cleansed † from

* Probably, major André's partiality to Lichfield might arise from the object of his early affections then residing here ; but as this city is universally admired, his animated mention of it may not be very improperly introduced in this place.

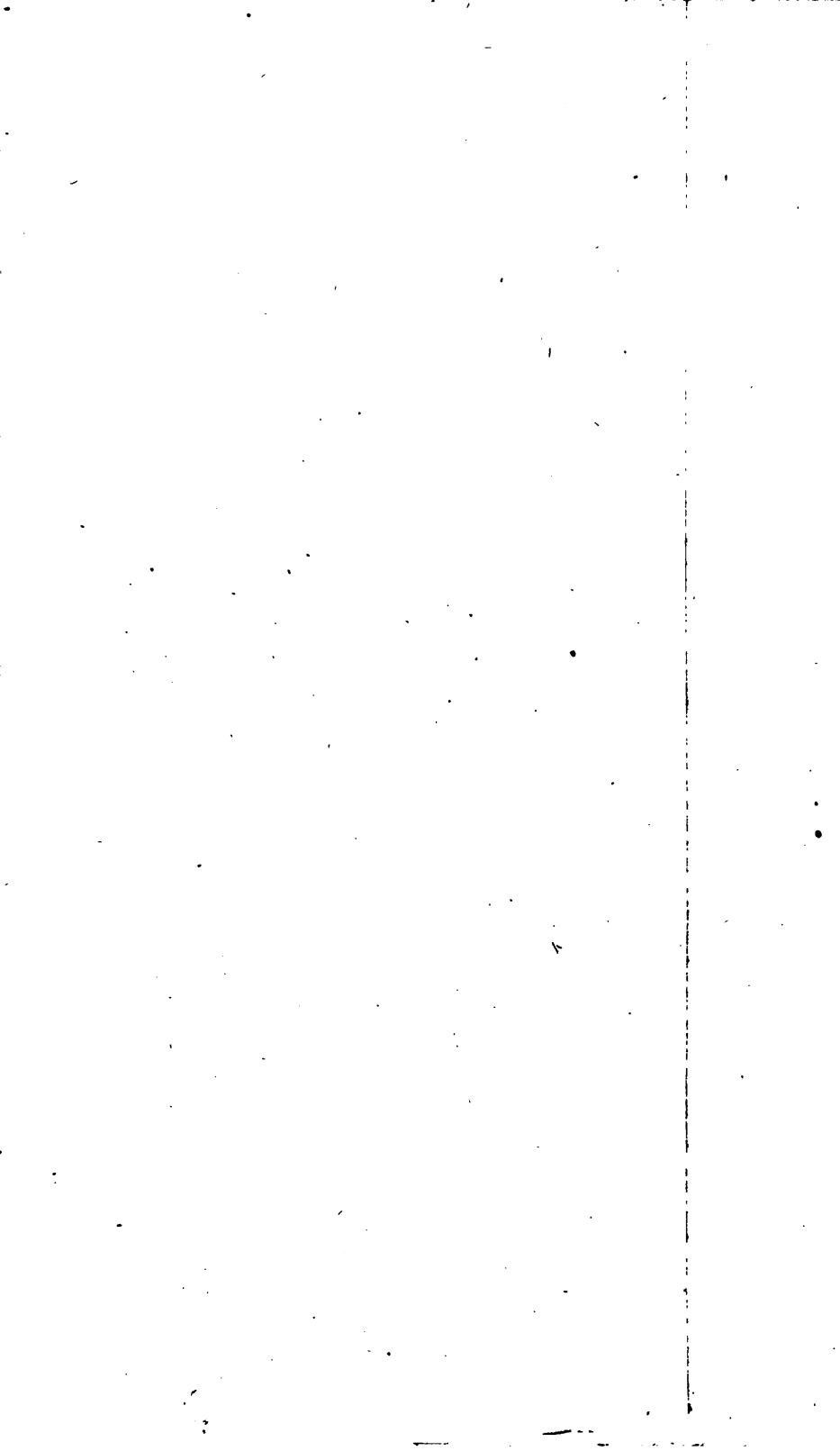
† The work was accomplished by public subscription at a very great expence. One of the gentlemen, I. B. Scott, esq.

from the accumulating weeds of many years, forms a very pleasing object. Its streams supply the adjacent corn-mill, towards whose fertile meadows I shall now have the pleasure of conducting the stranger. The large willow-tree in the first meadow forms a prominent feature in the charming landscape. Its wide-spreading branches are at once objects of admiration and regard, from the prevailing idea that it was planted by the late Dr. Samuel Johnson; but, as the Doctor never would acknowledge that he was the planter, it is possible that the vicinity of a building, known by the name of "The Parchment-house," occasioned such supposition. The business of parchment-making was for many years carried on by Dr. Johnson's father at that place.

Dr. Johnson never failed to visit this tree whenever he came to Lichfield. He used to review, with particular pleasure, the fields where, in his juvenile days, he had been the foremost of the youthful throng. Well might he have exclaimed, with the inimitable Gray :

who was very active in the business, remains a considerable sum out of pocket. It is much to be regretted, that public spirit is generally so badly rewarded.

"— ah,





F. Springer del. 1785.

View near Litchfield.

Cook sc.

" ————— ah ! pleasing shade,
 " Ah ! fields below'd in vain,
 " Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
 " A stranger *then* to pain !"

The trunk of this willow rises to the height of twelve feet, eight inches and a half, and is then divided into fifteen large ascending branches, which, in very numerous subdivisions, spread at the top in a circular form, not unlike the appearance of a shady oak, inclining a little towards the East. The circumference of the trunk at the bottom is fifteen feet, nine inches and a half; in the middle, eleven feet, ten inches; and at the top, immediately below the branches, thirteen feet. The entire height of the tree is forty-nine feet; and the circumference of the branches, at their extremities, upwards of two hundred feet, overshadowing a plane not far short of four thousand feet. The surface of the trunk is very uneven; and the bark is much furrowed. The tree has now a vigorous appearance.

Probably its uncommon size may, in some respect, be owing to situation. It stands nearly midway between the Minster and Stow-pools, in the boggy vale through which the pipe

brook runs; and at the bottom of a gentle descent, which terminates, at a short distance, in a deep moor.

Draining and an accession of soil have of late years made the ground near the tree a rich and firm loam, raised rather higher than the surface of the moor.

Its age also has afforded time and opportunity for its extensive growth. The most moderate reputation of its age is near a century.

Its wide-spreading branches form a pleasing entrance to the garden of the Parchment-house. The late Mr. Saville's curious botanical and flower gardens contained many scarce and valuable plants. That gentleman was one of the vicars choral of Lichfield cathedral. The choirs of Westminster, Worcester, &c. bear testimony of his vocal powers, and regret that death, awfully sudden, has for ever deprived them of his abilities. Adjoining the Parchment-house is a cold bath, erected at the expence of the reverend Dr. Falconer. Walking over some fields on the left hand, we see a small brick building inclosing a mineral spring, which was held in great estimation by sir John Floyer, a
very

very eminent physician. He caused it to be inclosed, and strenuously recommended the use of it. The humble appearance of its building certainly does not claim much regard from the eye of fashionable water-drinkers; yet many persons have experienced its salutary effects in consumptive, cutaneous, and many other cases.

Opposite is the church of St. Chad, universally allowed to be the most ancient foundation in the city; supposed to have been originally erected by the Romans, who about the end of the second century built many churches in Britain. In the North aisle of this church there yet remains an antique font; but the church was probably a small structure, agreeable to the humble mode of those days, and principally used for the performance of solemn rites; for we find that in a ground North of the church, called Christian-field, near Stichbrook, St. Amphibalus taught the British Christians, converted by the martyrdom of St. Alban, which when the officers of Maximian and his associate Dioclesian, who had raised a persecution in Britain anno 286,

heard of, they were sent to apprehend them. Amphibalus, being aware of their coming; fled, and his hearers followed him, many miles from the place of their conversion; but the Romans, who were sent after them, (some say from Verulam, others from *Etocetum*, now Wall, a village in this neighbourhood,) finding them in the exercise of their religion, took them, and conveyed them to the place where Lichfield now stands, and massacred them.

About the year 653 St. Ceadda had his cell here, where he used to make his prayer, and preach to the people*. The mildness of his doctrines,

* In a small garden, near St. Chad's-church, is a well, called St. Chad's well; the water of which is of a milky colour, and supposed to be very efficacious in many cases. Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, remarks this well; and observes, "they have a custom in this county of adorning their wells, on Holy Thursday, with boughs and flowers: this, it seems, they do at all Gospel places, whether wells, trees, or hills; which, being now observed only for decency and custom sake, is innocent enough. Heretofore it was usual to pay this respect to such wells as were eminent for curing distempers, on the Saint's day whose name the well bore, diverting themselves with cakes and ale, and a little music and dancing; which, whilst within these bounds, was also

doctrines, and the exemplary piety of his life, were such, that the sons of the powerful King of Mercia became converts to the Christian Faith. Even in those early days neither piety nor virtue could exempt men from persecution, and the effects of envy. The frequent absence of the young Princes from the court of

an innocent recreation. But whenever they began to place sanctity in them, to bring alms and offerings, or make vows at them, as the ancient Germans and Britons did, and the Saxons and English were too much inclined to; for which St. Edmund's-well, without St. Clement's, near Oxford, and St. Laurence's, at Peterborough, were famous heretofore; I do not find but they were forbid in those times, as well as now, this superstitious devotion being properly called Well-worship, and was strictly prohibited by our Anglican councils, so long ago as King Edgar, and in the reign of Canutus; not long after again in a council at London, under St. Anselm, Archbishop of Cant. an. 1102; as it was also particularly at those wells near Oxford; and at Peterborough, by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln."

This ancient custom of adorning wells, &c. and all places at the boundaries of the different parishes, is to this day observed in Lichfield, and many neighbouring towns; where the clergyman of each parish, attended by the churchwardens and other officers, and a numerous concourse of children, with green boughs in their hands, reads the Gospel for the day,

their

their father became a matter of curiosity and suspicion, and his chief minister and counsellor informed the monarch of his sons' dereliction from Paganism. In the maddening frenzy of misplaced zeal, he hurried to the cell of the venerable Saint, and sacrificed his children at the moment of their devotion. The melancholy event of their death was followed with almost an universal establishment of the Christian religion in the kingdom of Mercia. The anguish of King Walfore's mind, and the conciliating advice of Queen Erminilda, soon urged him to declare his repentance at the feet of St. Ceadda. He became a convert to Christianity, abolished idolatry in his dominions, and founded many places of religious worship.

The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is usually called Stowe-church. By some authentic-papers, preserved in the archives of the vicars'-choral of the cathedral, mention is made of an altar dedicated to St. Catherine, as appears by the following transcript: " Roger, bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, did ordain a chantrie at Stowe, and built an house, and gave lands and yearly revenues to a priest (who should be one of the vicars), to say mass there daylye, which

which priest should have all such allowances as the vicars had. But this mass being neglected, and the house decayed, John, dean of Lichfield, and the chapter, did enter upon the chantery, and made one King priest there, and restored the house, lands, and revenues, to the chantery againe, that the Bishop gave; whereupon the subchanter and his fellowe-vicars went into the Chapter-house, and promised that some one of the fellowe priests and vicars should say dayeley the mass there, and that they would repaire the house thereto belonginge, and that was ordered in the Chapter-house then, that the subchanter and company of vicars should present a fit man to them, within fifteen dayes when the place was voy'd, and then to allowe Dated 1311."

In dean Curle's time, (1620) and since, the prebends of Weeford, Gaia Major, Handsacre, Curborough, Statfold, Freeford, Pipa Minor, Gaia Minor, Pipa Parva, Itchington, Longdon, Oloughton, Bishophull, and the farmer of the dean's tithes of Curborough and Elmhurst, were assessed to the repairing of the chancel of Stowe-church.

The interior part of this fabric has lately been repaired and beautified. In the chancel and ailes, there are several neat monuments. The minister is the rev. Edward Simeon Remington. Adjacent is Stowe-house, once the residence of the celebrated Mr. Day, author of Sandford and Merton, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, having (Stowe-pool) a fine sheet of water facing it, well stored with fish, belonging to the corporation of Lichfield.

Passing by the side of this pool, into Stowe and Lombard-streets, we enter Tamworth-street; which leads to Green-hill, a part of the town remarkable for a COURT held there annually, on WHIT-MONDAY, in a temporary stand of wood, erected for the occasion, amidst a small grove of trees; surrounded with booths, shows, &c. as usual at fairs.

Early in the morning of that day, the high-constables of the city attended by armed men, morrice-dancers, &c. with swords and staves, escort the sheriff, town-clerk, and bailiffs, to the bower, where the stile and title of the court is proclaimed by the common cryer;
the

the names of the inhabitants of this city, according as they are enrolled, are called over ; and all persons owing suit and service to this court, anciently called, " The COURT of ARRAY, or View of Men and Arms," of the manor and lordship of Lichfield, are required to appear, under pain of fine and amerciamment. The dozers, or petty constables, of the 21 decennaries or wards in the city, attend, with emblems of their respective trades, or other devices ; and deliver rolls containing the names of all men residing within the several districts.

Strangers and inhabitants of the town are entertained by the corporation with a cold collation.

During the course of the day, the High-constables, &c. perambulate the city, the armed men fire a volley over each house ; and the evening concludes with a procession*, through the principal streets, to the market-place, in the following order :

* This was, most probably, originally a military division, and afterwards a civil one ; as Blackstone observes, the inhabitants so classed were headed by a dozener.

Music,

(30)

Music,
Morrice-Dancers,
Armed Men,
Dozeners ; with their Emblems,
HIGH CONSTABLES,
Goaler,
SHERIFFS.
Serjeants at Mace, and Cryer,
BAILIFFS, AND TOWN CLERK,
Gentlemen of the City, &c.

Upon their arrival in the market-place, the town clerk, in the name of the bailiffs and citizens, delivers an oration, or charge, to the high-constables, &c. ; the substance of which usually is, to thank them for their attendance, and inform them, that in consequence of the firm allegiance, and faithful service, of their predecessors to their Sovereigns, in time of rebellion, divers charters and immunities were granted to this city ; which, it is hoped, will stimulate them in the execution of their office, and ever remind them of the duty they owe to the best of kings, and their fellow citizens : — and that the people will retire in peace to their respective homes, and pursue the paths
of

of industry and virtue; that they may always remain worthy of the privileges they enjoy as Englishmen, and inhabitants of this loyal and respectable city.

It is scarce necessary to observe, the finale is "God, save the King!" in full chorus: and that this day, — ushered in with pleasantry, continuing with conviviality, and concluding with the loyal effusions of a grateful people, — is a recreation gratifying to many, and offensive to none.

The origin of this remarkable and ancient custom is uncertain.

Some suppose it was first instituted, an. 657, by Oswius *, the warlike King of Northumberland, after his conversion to Christianity, in memory of a victory obtained by him (near this place) at the head of the Christians, over Penda King of Mercia and the Pagans, about

* Oswius (657) founded the Mercian church (now called the Cathedral of Lichfield), and established the Christian religion in the kingdom of Mercia, which was by much the largest in the heptarchy, containing all the counties from the Trent to the Thames.

that

that time : — especially, as the word constable is frequently said to be derived from the Saxon *koning-pzapel*, and to signify the support of the King : — also the deciners, decenniers, or dozeners in those times, had large authority, taking cognizance of all causes, within their decennary district, or ward, redressing wrongs by way of judgment, &c.

Others conclude, that the custom is founded upon an act, made in the 27th year of the reign of King Henry the Second (1176), afterwards confirmed by the statute of Winchester in the 13th year of King Edward the First (1285), by which it was enacted, that the high-constables of every town, &c. should oftentimes view the arms and armour of the men in their franchise, or liberty.

Certain it is, that this usage did not originate with the royal charters granted to this city, as it was not incorporated until the 2d year of the reign of Edward the Sixth (1549), several centuries after the institution of this practice; but in those days, it was usual for our Princes, by commission of array, to authorize persons in whom they could confide,

to

to muster and array, or set in military order, the inhabitants of every district; therefore, after the incorporation of this city, the bailiffs, &c. were entrusted with this power, and the inhabitants conducted to Green-hill for that purpose, by the high-constables, according to the rolls or lists of names delivered by the petty constables or dozers, who attended with the ensigns or colours of each division in the city: and, as a reward for their faithful service in time of rebellion, Queen Mary and the Parliament, in the first year of her reign (1553), confirmed the charter of King Edward, and granted further immunities.

The statutes of array were made in an age when no regular army was established in England. — Afterwards, the settlement of a military force superseding the necessity of such arrays, these statutes were all repealed in the reign of James the First: — but previous thereto the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry granted (or rather leased) the manor of Lichfield to the bailiffs, &c. upon the conditions contained in a certain convention, or agreement, dated the 14th day of June, in the fortieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1598),

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made

made by Humphry Tue and Robert Hill, then bailiffs, and the citizens of this city, to William the then bishop, (and particularly mentioned and confirmed in the charter of King Charles the Second); since when, the bailiffs, &c. have constantly held a court on Green-hill, at the same time as the view of men and arms, making one day serve both occasions. Thus, this court, being held by charter, grant, usage, or prescription, may not now be improperly called a court-leet, or court baron: though (the custom being of so very old establishment) some resemblance of the ancient form is to this day observed; the constables perambulating the city, and the dozers returning the names of the inhabitants, &c. in manner before particularly described,

As this extraordinary custom has greatly excited the curiosity of the inhabitants of Lichfield, I hope those who are less interested by local attachment will pardon my adding another opinion on the origin of the custom, particularly as it is expressed with much clearness, and an evident knowledge of the subject, by a ~~re-~~verend gentleman of our cathedral*.

* Dr. Falconer.

By

By having recourse to the history of former times it will be no difficult matter to account for this uncommon ceremony ; it is a mixture of civil and religious institutions ; the bailiffs are lords of the manor, and hold a court-leet at their Guildhall on Whit-Monday, annually ; but in ancient times that room being too small for the accommodation of the number of inhabitants who were bound to pay suit and service to them, they adjourned the court to the former more spacious plain on Green-hill. The town was then divided into distinct wards ; the names of the inhabitants in each ward were inrolled, by which means it was known with certainty the number of inhabitants each ward contained ; and, by appearing personally, it was discovered how many of them were capable of bearing arms in defence of their country. To this was joined the religious institution : a representation of the tutular Saint was formerly exposed to the view of the people annually, to excite veneration ; and likewise it was exhibited on some particular emergent occasions to ward off some threatening evil *. This being a time when all the inhabitants

* See an account of the exhibition of St. Januarius's statue at the eruption of Vesuvius.

were assembled, it was deemed most proper to exhibit the effigy of their favourite Saint; and after it had answered the purposes of the day, what more proper place for the asylum of it could be thought of than the belfry of the church, and where they might have an opportunity of holding a synod? However ridiculous and absurd these ceremonies may appear in the eyes, and to the enlightened minds of the present age, they had undoubtedly their advantage; pageants and parades struck the minds of the populace with reverential awe and respect; they made them submit patiently to subordination; they afforded them an opportunity not only of discovering the number of inhabitants, but the number of effective men to protect their rights and properties; and they promoted mirth and hilarity. Nor were these the only benefits that were derived from them; the neighbouring inhabitants partook of the advantages: the nobility and gentry resident within several miles round the town, before they had adopted the pernicious custom of deserting their native mansions, and mis-spending their time and substance in the debaucheries of the metropolis, thought it sufficient recreation for themselves and

and their children to attend this Whitsun-bower-gala. Crowds of them were used to flock in, and, to increase their amusements, there were displayed a variety of other exhibitions, adapted to the taste of those times ; such as bear and bull baitings, interludes, wild beasts, &c. Uncouth as these amusements may be deemed by our modern refined taste, they had their charms and their utility ; the novelty and dexterity of them excited admiration ; they did not tend to promote vice and immorality ; and they afforded an opportunity for all ranks of people to assemble and spend their time in innocent pastime and gaiety.

On the summit of this hill stands the parish church of Saint Michael, eminent for the largeness of its church-yard (being the principal burial-place in the city), which is hardly to be paralleled in England, containing within its limits six or seven acres of most excellent pasture land. A neat walk of white pebbles, ornamented with an avenue of trees, leads to the principal door of the church, a plain stone building, of the reign of Henry the Seventh, in whose time numbers of churches were rebuilt,

after the long desolation of civil war. In 1593, the steeple was blown down by a great tempest.

The dean of Lichfield, and the following prebendaries, had been anciently assessed towards the repairs of the chancel of this church; viz. Bishop's Itchington, Tervin, Hansacre, Weeford, Freeford, Stotfold, Bishop's-hull, Pipe Minor, and Pipa Parva.

The church is a perpetual curacy, the appointment in the vicar of St. Mary's for the time being, in right of his vicarage. The present minister is the rev. William Remington:

In this Church are the following Monuments, &c.

"Near the North door. A beautiful white marble monument, neatly ornamented; to the memory of John Newton of Lichfield, gent. and Isabel his wife; parents of Thomas late Lord bishop of Bristol; author of "Discourses on the Prophecies," and many other valuable works.

Bishop Newton was born in this city, and died in the year 1782.

In

In the Body of the Church.

A tomb with a Latin inscription thus translated; "This monument is sacred to the memory of Michael Johnson *, a man fearless, steady, spirited, regardless of dangers, very patient in labour; a constant and warm believer in Christianity; eminently attentive to his family; as a bookseller very skillful, of a mind well informed, in books and business; with a disposition so even, that although long oppressed with misfortunes he was deficient in no duty either to himself, or to his friends.

"His conversation was so chastised, that neither pain nor pleasure ever led him to utter any thing which might offend pious or modest ears.

"He was born at Gubley, in Derbyshire, in the year of our Lord 1656, and died in 1731."

"Near to him lies, Sarah, his wife; of the ancient family of Ford: she was industrious

* Father of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

at home, little known abroad, troublesome to no one; remarkable for quickness of understanding, and accuracy of judgment; very indulgent to the errors of others, — little to her own; always mindful of immortality; — she was commended by almost every description of virtue.

“Born at King’s-norton, in Worcestershire, in 1669, and died in 1759.

“Also their son, Nathaniel, who was born in 1712, and died in 1737, when his strength, both in body and mind, might form great expectations.”

Two very large figures, decorated with robes cut in alabaster.

A tomb-stone, to the memory of Mrs. Gertude Levett, and captain Levett.

In the chancel, under a mural arch, is a recumbent figure of a man, with (his crest) a wolf at his feet.

On each side of the altar are monuments, consisting of antique pyramids, between which,
were

were anciently small statues, commemorating sir John Skeffington, and sir James Skeffington, formerly owners of Fisherwick.

Near these monuments are shields, with the respective arms of the noble houses of Donegal and Hamilton : and the family of the Pyotts of Streethay.

In the South aisle. A marble monument, ornamented with military trophies, &c. to the memory of John Peck of Hilton, esq. late captain in the Huntingdonshire militia, who died July 8, 1760, regretted by all who knew him.

South-west of the church,.....

“ Down yon meridian fields afar,
When Britain led her chiefs to war,
Fell in one hour three monarchs brave,
And LICHFIELD's bower protects their grave.”

Needwood Forest.

This spot, being the highest and largest tumulus, amongst many in this country, is to the present time called BARROW-COP-HILL.

In the various persecutions of the Christians, by the Heathen Roman Emperors, that of Dioclesian, which began about three hundred years

years after Christ, was one of the most dreadful, and fell particularly upon the Britons, who were destroyed by the most excruciating deaths; though, Mons. Crevier, in his History of the Roman Emperors, cites authorities to shew that Dioclesian was averse to those cruel proceedings, but was induced at length to authorize them by the solicitations and artifices of his associates, Maximian, Galerius, and others; who spared neither old-age nor infancy, but cruelty raged like a conflagration.

In this their extreme distress, three British Kings raised a weak undisciplined army, to oppose these veteran barbarians; and the battle was fought, about the year 988, near Lichfield, where the Christian army and their three Kings were all slain, their carcasses and bones burnt and heaped upon a hill, according to the ancient custom of burial after a battle, and covered with a mound of earth, or tumulus, where, probably if dug into, the urns and ashes will be still discovered: the place is, to this day, called *Barrow-cop-hill*; an escutcheon or landscape of which, with the three slain Kings, or Martyrs, in several manners massacred, with a basso relievo of the present cathedral, was made

made the city arms; though some authors observe that Lichfield probably took its name, from its situation, and not from the cruelties practised under Dioclesian, and Maximian; *Lych*, in the Saxon language, signifying a marsh or morass, (which Lichfield originally was) as well as a dead body.

A small edifice, with seats, has lately been erected by subscription, on the top of this hill, from whence may be seen, on a clear day, many delightful and extensive prospects of the circumjacent country; particularly, Wichnor-manor-house, the seat of T. Levett, esq; Elford-hall, late the mansion of Lady Andover; the beautiful plantations of Fisherwick-house, lately the noble seat of the Lord Spencer Chichester; Freeford, the mansion of Richard Dyott, esq; Swinfen-hall, the elegant residence of John Swinfen, esq. the beautiful hills of Hints, the seat of W. Humberstone Cawley Floyer, esq; Aldershaw*, the pleasant villa of John Burnes Floyer, esq; the spacious woods at Beaudesert, the charming seat of the Earl of Uxbridge; in short, the noble seats,

* A fine prospect of Lichfield may be seen from a spot, distinguished by a bench and rails, near Mr. Burnes's house.

comfortable houses, chearful villages, fertile hills, and fruitful vales, charm the delighted eye, and lead the grateful mind, with awful pleasure, to contemplate the sacred places of religious worship, raised to the glory of the all-bounteous bestower of these divine favors.

From this eminence may be discerned the churches of Burton, Seckington, Lullington, Clifton Campville, Whittington, Shenstone, and Lichfield, especially that noble structure, the cathedral, —

“ Her stately spires amidst the skies
Ting’d by the orient sun arise,
With golden vanes invite the gale, —
Triumphant ladies of the vale.”

Needwood Forest.

The tower of St. Chad’s, the turret of St. Mary’s, and the South-west view of St. Michael’s, add no inconsiderable grandeur to the scene; which is no less various than extensive, as the counties of Salop, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, Derby, Stafford, and Lichfield, are clearly discernible.

South of the hill is a neat building, known by the name of Folly-hall; the property of
T. Levett,

T. Levett, esq; lord of the manor of Wich-
 mor, near Lichfield, anciently held by an ex-
 traordinary custom similar to that of Dunmow
 priory.

This spot commands a full view of the race-
 ground (Whittington-heath) and stand, which
 has recently been rebuilt on an elegant and
 enlarged plan, for the accommodation of the
 elegant assemblage of nobility and gentry who
 visit Lichfield-races in September annually.

From Folly-hall we proceed to the HOSPITAL
 and CHAPEL in St. John's-street.

This structure was originally a monastery,
 but when founded is not known; though we
 find that about the thirtieth year of the reign
 of King Henry the First (1130), Roger de Clin-
 ton, then Lord Bishop of Coventry, revised and
 amended the code of statutes anciently made
 for the rule and government of the friars, &c.

This monastery was most probably one of
 those religious foundations dissolved by Henry
 the Sixth, in the nineteenth year of his reign
 (1441), as in the tenth year of Henry the Se-
 venth (1495), it was rebuilt at the expence
 of

of William Smith, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and by him founded as an hospital and chapel, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The front of this building is very remarkable for the number and antique form of its chimneys; and over the door is a Latin inscription, thus rendered in English.

"This is the hospital of St. John the Baptist, which that venerable prelate William Smith, formerly Lord Bishop of this see, erected, in the year 1495, for a master and thirteen poor men.

"The same munificent patron also founded Brazen-nose college, in Oxford.

"And, to his memory, Edward Maynard, master of this hospital, set up this table, in the year of our Lord, 1720."

Bishop Smith enfeoffed this hospital with divers lands and tenements, for the maintenance of a master, two priests, and thirteen poor men; on whom King Henry the Seventh settled all the revenues of the hospital of Denhall, at Wyrehall, in the county of Chester, together with the profits of the impropriate church
of

of Burton, for ever. We have reason to conclude that the chief of these endowments have long since been alienated from this hospital.*; yet, by the munificence of several benevolent persons, it is still possessed of a handsome estate, and great privileges. The charter, granted by King Charles II. to the citizens of Lichfield contains a special reservation, that the master of this hospital shall not be prejudiced by the said charter.

Nearly opposite is the FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, founded by Bishop Smith at the time he erected the hospital. Many of the brightest ornaments of the last and of the present century are indebted to this school for the rudiments of their education. The present master is the Rev. T. Harwood, of Trinity College, Oxford.

In the adjacent spacious street, called Boar-street, is an English free-school, the new Theatre, and the Guildhall.

The ENGLISH FREE-SCHOOL is an ancient building, erected and endowed by Thomas Mi-

* At the dissolution it was valued at 8*l.* 15*s.* per ann.

nors, esq. in the year 1670, for the teaching of thirty poor boys to read the Bible in English.

The THEATRE is a newly erected building, with a stucco front. The interior part is spacious, and the boxes, stage, &c. neatly decorated. It is now the property of a society of gentlemen.

The GUILDHALL is a neat stone edifice, ornamented with the city arms. The Guild and Guild-master, by which this town was originally governed, usually assembled in this place. King Richard the First enabled the Guild to purchase lands to the value of ten pounds. At the back part of the hall, there is a GAOL, for confining debtors and felons apprehended within the boundaries of the city and county of Lichfield.

In the year 1788, this prison was visited by the benevolent and philanthropic Mr. HOWARD, on whom the following beautiful and pathetic lines were written by a learned and worthy gentleman, late resident in this city.

“ — And now, BENEVOLENCE ! thy rays divine
Dart round the globe from Zembla to the Line ;

O'er

O'er each dark prison plays the cheering light,
 Like Northern lustræ o'er the vault of night.—
 From realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,
 Where'er Mankind and Misery are found,
 O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of snow,
 Thy HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
 Down many a winding step to dungeons dark,
 Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank ;
 To caves bestrew'd with many a mouldering bone,
 And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan ;
 Where no kind bars a whispering friend disclose,
 No sunbeam enters, and no zephyr blows,
 HE treads, inemulous of fame or wealth,
 Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health ;
 With soft assuasive eloquence expands
 Power's rigid heart, and opes his clenching hands ;
 Leads stern-ey'd Justice to the dark domains,
 If not to sever, to relax the chains ;
 Or guides awaken'd mercy through the gloom,
 And shews the prison, sister to the tomb !—
 Gives to her babes the self-devoted wife,
 To her fond husband liberty and life !—
 — The spirits of the Good, who bend from high
 Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial eye,
 When first, array'd in VIRTUE's purest robe,
 They saw her HOWARD traversing the globe ;
 Saw round his brows the sun-like Glory blaze
 In arrowy circles of unweary'd rays ;
 Mistook a Mortal for an Angel-guest,
 And ask'd what Seraph-foot the Earth imprest.
 — Onward he moves ! — Disease and Death retire,
 And murmuring Demons hate him, and admire.

Botanic Garden.

E

At

At a short distance from the Guildhall stands the Parish CHURCH of St. MARY, which was originally founded in the 19th year of the reign of King Ethelwolfe * (856), as appeared by an inscription on the steeple of the old structure.

The master and brethren of the Gild of the Blessed Mary had a chantry here ; which was dissolved soon after the third of January 1545, by King Henry the Eighth.

Then the members of the cathedral officiated at this church for some time ; but at length founded a distinct vicarage here, reserving to the dean and chapter the right of appointing the vicar.

* King Ethelwolfe, in the year this church was founded, went on a pilgrimage to Rome ; and being entertained there with wonderful respect to his Majesty, but more to his piety, he not only confirmed to the Pope the one penny a house throughout England, called afterwards Peter pence, but settled another revenue of 300 marks, for the maintenance of candles in St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, and a largess for the holy see, which was to be raised out of divers towns in the kingdom, among which this Town and Coventry were to pay the sum of 41*l.* 5*s.* ; a great treasure in those days ; — but the bishoprick of Lichfield, and the then rich monastery of Coventry, had immense riches.

The

The vicar of St. Mary's, in right of his vicarage, has the appointment of ministers of St. Chad's and St. Michael's.

During the persecutions of the Clergy in the reign of Queen Mary, William Langley, M. A. then minister of this church, was sequestered, for preaching on Christmas-day, and administering the Sacrament by the Common Prayer Book.

About the year 1717, the old church being much decayed, it was taken down and rebuilt; and the present neat fabric was opened on the 30th of December, 1721; when the minister, the rev. William Baker, took his text from Nehemiah, xiii. 4. Mr. Baker was inducted in the year 1681, and died on the 17th of August, 1732, having been vicar of St. Mary's fifty-one years.

The body of the church has a very neat appearance, having oak pews, and a spacious gallery, around which many of the benefactions to this parish, &c. are recorded*.

* The names of the benefactors, with their benefactions to the city of Lichfield, and the churches and poor thereof, may be seen at the conclusion of this book.

The altar-piece is very handsome; and on the North side of it is a place of sepulture of the family of DYOTT.

In this edifice is an antique monument, adorned with the family arms, and thus inscribed :

“ Near unto this Place, lieth interred.

The BODY of

RICHARD DYOTT, KNIGHT,

son and heir of ANTHONY DYOTT, esq. counsellor at law, by Catherine, eldest daughter of John Harcourt of Raunton-abbey, in the county of Stafford, esq,

“ Which SIR RICHARD, was one of the counsellors to King Charles the First, in his court at York, for the Northern part of this realm; chancellor to the Bishop of Durham, for that county-Palatine; and steward of this city.

“ By DOROTHY his wife, sole daughter and heiress to Richard Dorrington, late of Stafford, esq. he had six sons; viz. The first, ANTHONY, an utter barrister of the Inner Temple, London, and major of a regiment of foot, in the army of

of the said King Charles the First; since deceased, upon the 28th of June, anno 1662, without any issue surviving. (2) RICHARD: and the third, MATTHEW, captain of horse, in the service of the said King. (4) JOHN, died in London, and lieth buried in the Temple church. (5) SIMON, citizen of London. (6) MICHAEL, a captain also in the said army; who died of a shot received in defence of this loyal garrison *.

“ And the said Sir RICHARD, having for his exemplary loyalty suffered frequent imprisonments, by the late usurping powers, with much resolution, and great humility, departed this

* In Dam-street, near the church, upon a small house distinguished by white pebbles, Mr. Richard Greene caused a marble table to be set up, with the following inscription. “ March 2, 1643, Lord Brooke, a general of the Parliament forces, preparing to besiege the Close of Lichfield, then garrisoned for King Charles the First, received his death wound on the spot beneath this inscription, by a shot in the forehead, from Mr. DYOTT, a gentleman who had placed himself on the battlements of the great steeple, to annoy the besiegers.”

Every particular respecting the siege is circumstantially related in the History of the Cathedral, &c.

mortal life, the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1659."

Near the said monument. A tomb-stone inscribed, "Here lieth the body of FRANCES, wife of RICHARD DYOTT, of this city, esq. She was one of the daughters of William Inge, of Thorp-constantine in the county of Stafford, esq. She departed this life, December 12, 1702, in the 36th year of her age.

"Also, near unto this place, lies WILLIAM, son of the said RICHARD and FRANCES DYOTT. He died, November 21, 1702, aged 8 weeks."

In the chancel and other parts of the church, are several monuments and tomb-stones, to the respective memories of

Rev. Richard Harrison, canon-residentary of Lichfield cathedral, rector of Blithfield, and vicar of this parish, died in 1675.

Thomas Minors, esq; who died in 1677.

Elizabeth Marshall, relict of William Marshall, late of London, gent. and daughter of W. Cotton,

Cotton, of Belleport, co. Salop, esq. died in 1698.

Robert Shaw, A. M. died in 1704.

William Marshall, (son of W. Marshall, gent.) senior magistrate of this city, died in 1701.

Joseph Parker, senior magistrate of this city, died in 1707.

Samuel Mousley, one of the magistrates of this city, died in 1733.

Sarah Adey, daughter of Thomas Adey, one of the senior magistrates of this city, and descended from the Adeys of Stittingbourne, in Kent, 1742.

James Robinson, gent. died in 1744.

Elizabeth Grammar, daughter of J. Grammar, of Pledwick, co. York, esq ; died in 1762.

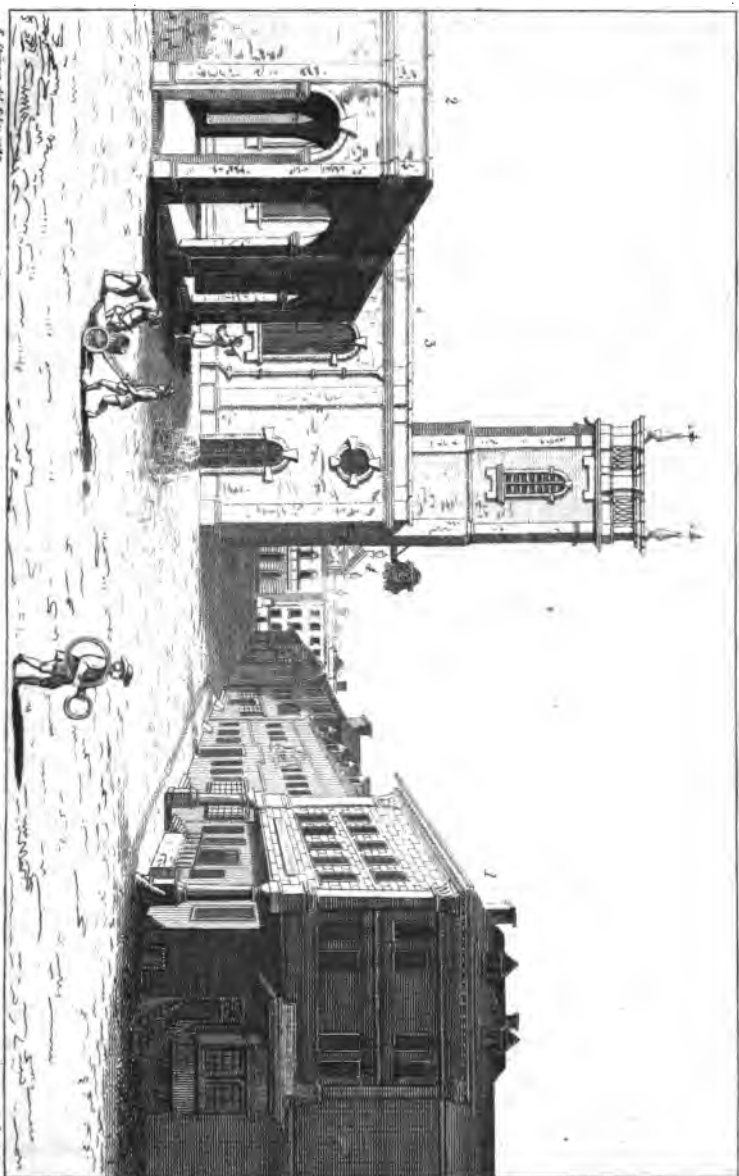
Nearly opposite the church, at the corner of Saddler or Market-street, is a stuccoed house, ornamented with pillars. In this house Dr.

Samuel Johnson, a man of extraordinary talents, was born, September 18, 1709. His father kept a bookseller's shop here. The house was built by him; partly on waste land of the corporation, under a forty years lease. On the expiration of the lease, August 15, 1767, the bailiffs and citizens of Lichfield, at a Common-hall, ordered that a lease should be granted to Samuel Johnson, LL. D. of the encroachments at his house, for the term of ninety-nine years, at the old rent of 5s. Of which token of respect the town-clerk informed the Doctor, who died possessed of this property.

Near the church, a very neat modern building attracts the eye by its light and airy appearance. It combines the quality of pleasing with the excellence of its utility, as a market-house, which is well attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, though the latter is the principal market-day.

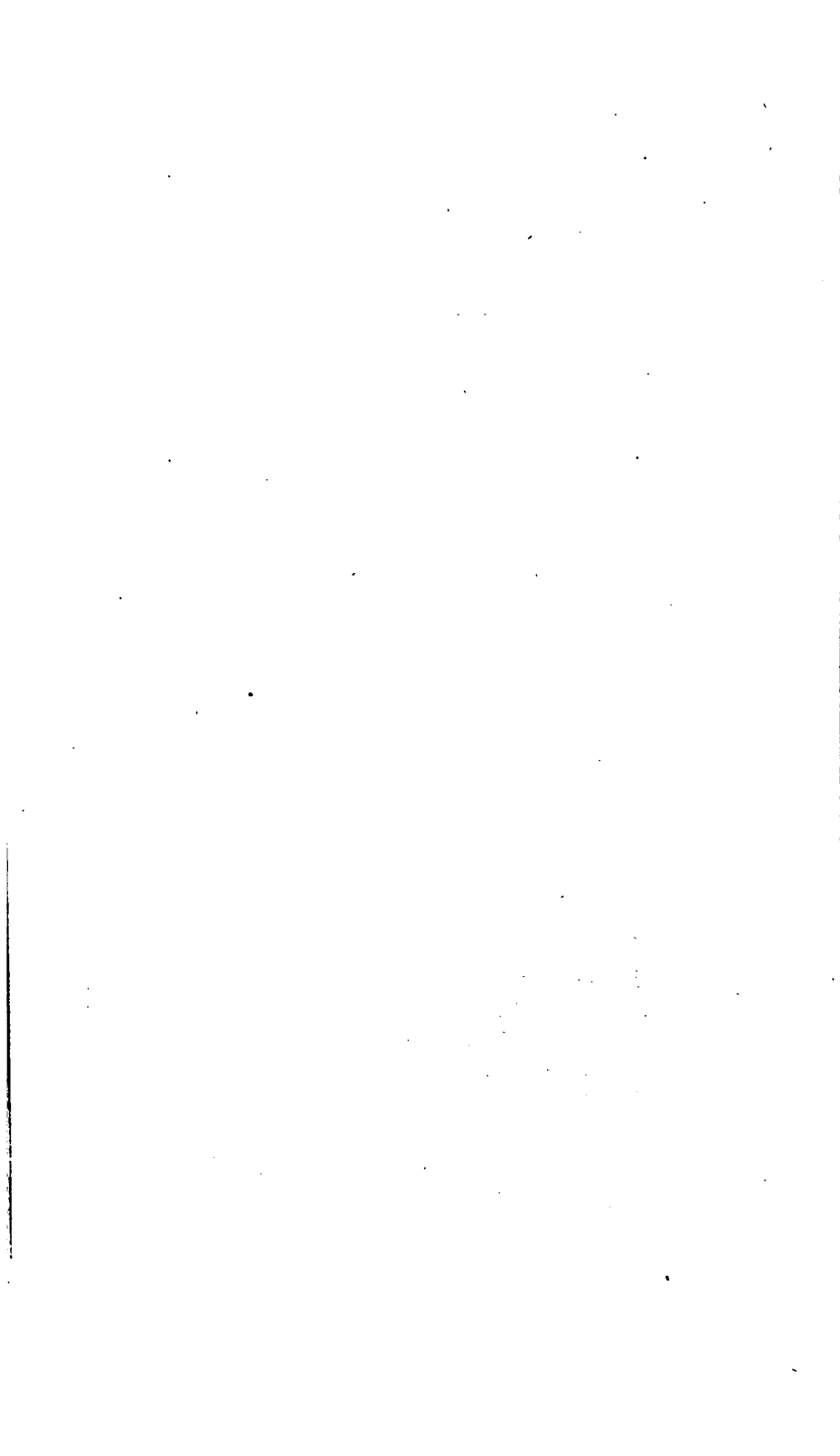
The adjoining street is known by the name of Bird-street. West of it is a pleasant seat called the FRIARY; which was formerly a monastery, conventual church, or religious house, (of Grey-friars, Franciscans, or Friars-minor*,) founded

* " St. Francis, the founder of this order, in 1209, through an excessive humility, would not suffer the monks of



A perspective view of a part of the city of Sheffield, including

1. The house in which the late Dr. Sam. Johnson was born.
2. Part of the market-place.
3. A man carrying a bundle on his back.
4. Part of the town hall.



founded about the year 1229, by Alexander Stavensby, then bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He died at Andover, December 26, 1238, and was buried in his church at Lichfield.

of his order to be called *Fratres*, i. e. Brethren or Friars, but *Fraterculi*, i. e. Little Brethren, or Friars-minor. They are also called *Grey-friars*, on account of the colour of their cloathing. Being zealous friends to the Papal Hierarchy, they in return were distinguished by peculiar privileges, and invested with the treasure of ample indulgences; the distribution of which was committed to them by the Pope, as a rich indemnification for their voluntary poverty. In consequence of this grant, the rule of the founder, which prohibited both personal and collective property, so that neither the individual nor the community were to possess any worldly goods, was considered as too severe, and dispensed with soon after his death. This alteration was the cause of the Franciscans dividing into two parties; the one, embracing the severe discipline of St. Francis, were called Spirituals; and the other, who insisted on mitigating the austere injunctions of their founder, were denominated Brethren of the community. In 1368 these two parties were formed into two large bodies, comprehending the whole Franciscan order, the Conventual brethren, and the brethren of the Observance. At the dissolution of monasteries, the former of these had about 55 houses, which were under seven custodies, or wardenships; London, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Oxford, Newcastle and Worcester."

The

The religious members of this house, at the first foundation, were clad in a strait, coarse, and short dress, pretending that this dress was enjoined by St. Francis, and that no power on earth had a right to alter it. But their subsequent brethren, less scrupulous of these forms, wore long, loose, and good habits, with large hoods.

The old house, erected on the free-burgages given by Bishop Stavensby, was destroyed by fire, in the year 1291, and very little of the building saved beside the church.

This conventual church*, after the dissolution in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, continued some time desolate, and had a very Gothic appearance, — windows of coloured glass, thick walls, and massy gates.

The following beautiful lines, so truly descriptive of a desolate monastery, are extracted

* Part of the pavement of this church, discovered in levelling the ground in the year 1783 ; also, the models of two Franciscan-friars, in the habits of their order, are to be seen in the Lichfield Museum.

from

from the second part of that fine poem the
BOTANIC GARDEN.

“ The ponderous portals of the church unbar, —
Hoarse on their hinge the ponderous portals jar ;
As through the colour'd glass the moon-beam falls,
Huge shapeless spectres quiver on the walls ;
Low murmurs creep along the hollow ground,
And to each step the pealing ailes resound ;
By glimmering lamps, protecting saints among,
The shrines all trembling as they pass along,
O'er the still choir with hideous laugh they move,
Fiends yell below, and angels weep above !”

The present appearance of this mansion, is a
wonderful contrast to that gloomy prospect, so
elegantly delineated in the above lines.

Henry the Eighth, after the suppression *, by
patent under the great seal of England, granted
to

* Concerning the suppression, or dissolution of monasteries, &c. in the reign of Henry the Eighth, Dr. Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, observes, “ that an act passed, about March 1535, conferring upon the Crown all the religious houses which were not able to expend clearly above 200*l.* per ann. In 1537, the King appointed visitors, to enquire into the conduct of the Abbots, &c. This caused the greater Abbots to surrender apace. And in the session of Parliament which began April 28, 1539;

to Richard Crumbilhorne, or Crumblethorn, esq. all that the late house of Friars-minors, Lichfield; together with all those fountains, &c. given to the said Friars by Henry Campanarius, otherwise Campanarius. The present house was erected in the year 1545.

The Friary is an extraparochial place, and has been the seat of many gentlemen since it has been converted into a mansion-house.

In the reign of Charles the Second, it was the residence of John Hill, esq; who was appointed coroner and common clerk of Lichfield, by that Monarch, in his charter granted to this city.

About the beginning of the present century, it was given and devised, with other lands and tenements, by the will of Richard Johnson, late of Nether Seile, in the county of Leicester, gentleman, to the lords of the manors of Chilcott and Stretton, in the county of Derby, and the

an act was passed, by which all the religious houses, which since the former act were suppressed, dissolved, relinquished, forfeited, or given up, or which should thereafter be suppressed, &c. were confirmed to the King."

rector

rector and minister of Nether Seile, in Leicestershire, for the time being, in trust, for certain charitables purposes, in the said will mentioned. The respective occupiers of the Friary subsequent to this request have held it under lease from those trustees.

In the reign of King GEORGE the Second, this mansion was the seat of Michael Rawlins, esq. The Duke of CUMBERLAND had his headquarters here, during the time the King's army were stationed at Lichfield, in the Rebellion in 1745.

The rooms are spacious and pleasant, having been recently improved and modernised for the residence of that highly-respected and much-lamented magistrate, the late W. INGE. esq. *

* Mr. INGE was many years chairman of the quarter-sessions at Stafford, and frequently attended those at Warwick, till his death, which happened in 1785. A great luminary of the law (Lord Mansfield) declared, that Mr. INGE's abilities, impartiality, and integrity, would have been an ornament to any bench,—and the county, in honour to his abilities, ordered that the general quarter-sessions for Staffordshire should in future be held on Thursdays instead of Tuesdays, that his attendance might be had by both Warwick and Stafford.

The

The present possessor under the above lease is J. Patton, esq. who married a niece of the late David Garrick, esq.

On the East side of the friary, there yet remains a very old mural monument, or oblong stone, with a cross fleury, surrounded by a singular inscription, in ancient characters, to the following purport :

“ Richard the Merchant here extended lies,
Death, like a step-dame, gladly clos'd his eyes.
No more he trades beyond the burning zone,
But happy rests beneath this sacred stone.
His benefactions to the church were great ;
Tho' young he hasten'd from this mortal state.
May he, tho' dead in trade, successful prove,
St. Michael s merchant in the realms above.”

A figure of this stone was sent to the Gentleman's Magazine by the late Mr. Richard Greene. The above accurate and ingenious translation is copied from the same valuable Miscellany.

On removing the soil, on the North side of the Friary, for the foundation of a handsome stone mansion (fronting Bridge-street,*) many

* Mr. Robins, whom captain Farquhar (in his comedy of the Beaux Stratagem) styles Boniface, the Lichfield landlord, formerly kept the George-inn, in this street.

human skeletons were discovered; thence it is supposed, that spot was the cemetery, or burial ground, belonging to the conventual church of Friars-minor.

Bridge-street is by mistake now generally called Bird, and Bird-street, ("Brid, Bird, and Bridge, meaning, in the Lichfield dialect, the same thing") and is at present the principal one of the city; the road from Chester to London going through it, which was formerly carried round by Stowe-church, through the then chief part of the town, anciently Throgmorton-street, now an obscure lane, and called Frog-lane.

The next street, which is called Beacon or Bacon-street, during the civil wars was nearly burnt down; but it is now well built and populous.

In this street is a neat mansion, built on the banks of ground antiently part of a moat surrounding the Cathedral. This house was the residence of the late Dr. Darwin, author of some elegant Poems and valuable Publications on Botany, &c. Miss Anna Seward has lately published an account of the Doctor's life, with some judicious criticisms on his "Botanic Garden."

Nearly

Nearly opposite the shrubbery of this mansion is an HOSPITAL founded in the year 1504, by Thomas Milley, D. D. (prebendary of the prebend of Dasset in Lichfield cathedral), who gave divers lands and tenements, under the direction of the sacrist of the said cathedral, for the support of 15 poor women; and for a Sermon to be preached, and the Sacrament administered, yearly, on the Thursday before Easter, in a small chapel belonging to this hospital.

Contiguous to the hospital formerly stood a very stately edifice, once the residentiary house of the Archdeacon of Chester.

From hence we proceed down a small lane, on the left, by Maudlin's-well *, to the BOTANIC GARDEN,

* Tradition says, some person, having enjoyed his bottle rather too freely, tumbled into this well, which has since been distinguished by its present epithet *Maudlin* signifying a state of inebriation. It is clearly however an abbreviation of *Magdalen*.

A court, facetiously called *Maudlin's-court*, is annually held in this city; anciently for punishing inebriety, as well as administering the oath of office to the dozers.

At

GARDEN (formed by Dr. Darwin), a most beautiful and rural scene.

VERSES written, in the Year 1779, in Dr.
DARWIN'S BOTANIC GARDEN, near
LICHFIELD, by Miss SEWARD *.

"O! come not here, ye Proud, whose breasts unfold
Th' insatiate wish of glory, or of gold!

At May-fair, and Old-fair, the bailiffs, &c. hold a court of PIEPOUDRE, curia pedis pulverizati; so called from the dusty feet of the suitor; or, according to sir Edward Coke, because justice is done there as speedily as dust can fall from the foot. But the etymology given us by a learned modern writer, (Barrington, in his *Observat. on the Statutes*), is much more ingenious and satisfactory; it being derived, according to him, from *pied puldreux*, (a pedler, in old French), and therefore signifying the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs, &c. This court was confirmed to the citizens of Lichfield by charter of Charles the Second, and has power to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair, &c. So that the injury must be done, complained of, heard, and determined, within the compass of one and the same day, unless the fair continues longer.

* These VERSES were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Annual Register*, many years before the publication of that very fine Poem the BOTANIC GARDEN, of which they have the honour to form the exordium; though they are somewhat altered by the author of that work, and with eighteen lines of his own interwoven with them.

O ! come not here, whose branded foreheads wear
 Th' eternal frown of Envy or of Care !
 For you no Dryads twine the fragrant bowers,
 For you her sparkling urn no Naiad pours ;
 Unmask'd by you light Graces skim the Green,
 And hovering Cupids aim their shafts unseen.

But thou, whose mind the well-attemper'd ray,
 Of Taste, and Virtue, lights with purer day ;
 Whose finer sense each soft vibration owns,
 Mute and unfeeling to discordant tones,
 As the fair flower that spreads its lucid form
 To meet the sun, and shuts it to the storm,
 For thee my borders nurse the glowing wreath,
 My fountains murmur, and my Zephyrs breathe ;
 My painted Birds their vivid plumes unfold,
 And Insect Armies wave their wings of gold.

And if with thee some hapless Maid should stray,
 Disastrous Love companion of her way,
 O ! lead her timid step to yonder glade,
 Whose arching cliff incumbent Alders shade !
 There, as meek Evening wakes the temperate breeze,
 And moon-beams glimmer thro' the trembling Trees,
 The Rills, that gurgle round, shall soothe her ear,
 The * weeping Rock shall number tear for tear :
 And as sad Philomel, alike forlorn,
 Sings to the Night, inclining on her thorn,
 While, at each interval, the falling note
 Sighs in the gale, and whispers round the grot,

* In the centre of this garden, there is a great natural curiosity ; a rock that drops incessantly, even in the driest seasons.

The Sister-woe shall calm her throbbing breast,
And softest slumbers steal her cares to rest.

Thus spake the GENIUS *, as he stept along,
And bade these Lawns to Peace and Truth belong.
Down the steep Slopes he led, with modest skill,
The willing path-way, and the vagrant rill ;
Stretch'd o'er the marshy Vale the willowy mould,
Where shines the Lake amid the cultur'd Ground ;
Rear'd the young Wood-land, smooth'd the wavy Green,
And gave to BEAUTY all the quiet Scene.

Oh ! may no ruder step the Bowers profane,
No midnight Wassaller deface the Plain !
And, when the Tempests of the wintry Day
Blow golden Autumn's varied leaves away,
Winds of the North, restrain your icy gales,
Nor chill the bosom of these happy Vales !"

* By the GENIUS the author meant Dr. Darwin, who might be justly so called, since he first cultivated and adorned the tangled and swampy valley.

ACCOUNT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral next claims our attention. The space by which it is surrounded is called *The Close*, the entrances to which were formerly distinguished by antique gateways. That at the West end has given place to an object of less imposing grandeur, yet more pleasing. The new buildings which form the present entrance have recently been erected by T. Newton, esq. brother of the truly amiable late Bishop Newton. Mr. Newton has judged proper to inspect their progress himself, and to endow them in his life-time for the benefit of clergymen's widows, &c. *

This place has been the scene of many contentions. After the persecution of the Christians, under Diocletian and Maximian, which, contrary to the hope of the persecutors, much increased, instead of suppressing the Christian re-

* See accounts of Charities, at the end of this book.

ligion ; CONSTANTINE the Great became its protector, and subduing his rivals, particularly the tyrant Maxentius, under the banner of the Cross, he gave to Christianity a legal establishment. — But, having fixed his seat of government in Constantinople, the Western part of the Empire was, in the following ages, overrun by Goths, Vandals, &c. and obliged to recall its armies from Britain, with the flower of the British youth, to the defence of Gaul and Italy.

The Britons, thus robbed of their own strength, were overrun by the Picts, who poured upon them from the Highlands [Scotland], and ravaged the country.

The Britons, in this their extreme distress, called the Saxons to their assistance, who subdued the Picts, but treacherously attacked and conquered the Britons also ; driving them by degrees from the fertile parts of the country into Wales and Cornwall, and thus dextrously settled their famous Heptarchy.

This county, being part of the Mercian kingdom, which was by much the largest in the Heptarchy, followed the Pagan idolatry, with

the other counties contained in it, and for a time lived in tolerable harmony with each other, till Penda, one of the most zealous and powerful of the Mercian Kings, was conquered by Oswy, King of Northumberland, the brother and successor of St. Oswald. Penda was so elated with the success which had almost invariably attended his hitherto victorious arms, that Oswy, dreading his sanguine enemy, would have purchased a peace even under the greatest disadvantages; but every concession being contemptuously refused by the haughty Penda, Oswy was constrained to come to a battle in defence of his kingdom, and, by the timely assistance and interposition of Divine Providence, slew the heathen King Penda, and utterly routed his army.

Oswy by this victory became King of the Mercians; but Peada, the son of Penda, having in his father's days governed the central part of the wealthy kingdom of Mercia, was, in consideration of his peaceful demeanour during the persecution of Oswy by his father, and in consequence of his agreeing to marry Oswy's daughter, appointed to govern all the Southern parts of Mercia from the river Trent.

Tranquillity

Tranquillity being thus established, Oswy (who had become a convert to Christianity) began to interest the Mercians in its cause; in which Peada, who soon after his marriage was baptized, always assisted; and concurred with King Oswy in founding (anno 655) the **MERCIAN CHURCH**, now called the **CATHEDRAL of LICH-FIELD**, and in settling **DWINA** as Bishop.

The Bishop's see at this time seems to have been fixed at **LEICESTER**, which was the chief city of the Mercian kingdom; but the prelates having no fixed residence, they generally lived in the great monasteries.

Soon after the death of Dwina (657) **CELLACH** was appointed Bishop: but when the Mercians, the same year, took up arms against Oswy, and emancipated themselves from his controul, they elected **Wulphere**, the brother of Peada, their King.

The Mercian cathedral being thus founded, the Northumbrians driven back into their own country, and the Mercian Kings restored, they continued in the practice of Christianity.

In the days of Bishop JARUMANUS (667), the cathedral was still building. No memorials of the original structure now remain; it was most probably of the Saxon architecture, distinguished by its circular arches and massy pillars; and we are told it was roofed with shingles. In the present building there is no remnant of the Saxon stile.

The famous ST. CEADDA was consecrated Bishop of this church in the year 669. He died March 2, 672. In the time of his successor, WINFRID, Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, according to the eighth canon of a decree made at a synod held at Heradford, now HERTFORD, attempted to divide the diocese into two; but, Winfrid refusing to consent, Theodore deprived him for neglecting to pay canonical obedience. Winfrid, being thus removed, travelled into foreign countries. At the same time Wilfrid Archbishop of York, being also deprived, went to appeal to Rome; but King Egfrig sent officers into France to seize him on his journey. The messengers, mistaking the name, apprehended Winfrid, instead of Wilfrid, robbed him of his money, killed some
of

of his attendants, and left him in that desolate condition.

Theodore succeeded in his intention of dividing the diocese into two, **LICHFIELD** and **SIDNACESTER** (the present **STOW** in **LINCOLNSHIRE**), and appointed **SAXULFUS** Bishop of this see. Saxulfus soon became ruler of the whole province, and divided it into five sees, **LEICESTER**, **WORCESTER**, **LICHFIELD**, **SIDNACESTER**, and **DORCHESTER**. **CUTHWIN** was appointed Bishop of **LEICESTER** after the division. About the year 721, **ALDWINE** ruled both dioceses of **Lichfield** and **Leicester**; but after his death **Leicester** was separated from this bishoprick.

Bishop **HEADDA**, on the 30th of December, 700, removed the body of **St. Chad** into the cathedral, which he dedicated with the utmost pomp and magnificence to that Saint.

The **Mercian** kings having reigned in prosperity for near three centuries, the great **OFFA** ascended the throne, who, finding the cathedral extremely out of repair, restored and rendered

it

it more splendid than before, King Offa, then an uncontrollable Monarch, required that his country should be governed by an Archiepiscopal power, and that the Bishop of Lichfield should become an Archbishop: accordingly ADULPHUS, the successor of HIGIBERT, was, by Pope Adrian, created ANCHBISHOP of LICHFIELD, and the pall sent him from Rome, about the year 786. The Suffragan Bishops assigned him were WORCESTER, HEREFORD, LEICESTER, and SIDNACESTER, and the two Bishops of the East Angles, ELMHAM and DUNWICH.

The Archiepiscopal dignity was not long continued after King Offa's death; for at the earnest request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the never-failing rhetoric of a good round sum of money, Leo the then Pope (799) abrogated the Metropolitan dignity of the see of Lichfield, and restored it again to the see of Canterbury.

About the year 1067, PETER Bishop of Lichfield removed the see to CHESTER.

His successor, ROBERT DE LYMSEY, knowing that Earl Leofric had given immense treasures

tures to his new monastery at Coventry, upon the death of Leowin, Abbot of Coventry, obtained from the King the custody of the abbey ; and at once scraped from one single beam, which supported a rich shrine, five hundred marks of silver. He some time after (anno 1095) removed the see to COVENTRY, and thus became the first Bishop of Coventry ; though he was ordained Bishop of Chester only, by the collation of King William Rufus, 'till whose reign the Kings of England conferred the bishopricks by investing the prelates with a ring and staff.

Lymsey's successor, ROGER DE CLINTON, who was consecrated anno 1129, was a prelate of a far different temper. To his munificence the church and city were highly indebted. The weather having greatly injured the cathedral, Bishop Clinton, in the forty-eighth year of King Henry I. (1148), pulled it entirely down, and rebuilt it upon its present magnificent scale ; he roofed it with that noble stone vault, which is the admiration of architects, and then covered the whole with lead.

WALTER

WALTER DURDENT succeeded Bishop Clifton in the see of **COVENTRY**. He was appointed by King Stephen, in consequence of the monks of Coventry and canons of Lichfield disagreeing in their choice ; though it was the first time they had obtained the privilege of electing their Bishop.

After a succession of 45 prelates, **WALTER DE LANGTON**, lord high treasurer of England ; was elected Bishop of **COVENTRY** and **LICHFIELD**, by the unanimous vote and consent of the monks of Coventry and the dean and canons of Lichfield, assembled in the Chapter-house of Lichfield cathedral, February 18, 1295. Bishop Langton laid the foundation for the Lady Choir, which, with its highly ornamented screen, was an edifice of uncommon beauty and elegance. He expended 2000*l.* upon a shrine for the reliques of St. Chad ; and bestowed on the Choir several rich vestments, a chalice, two patens of pure gold, and a cross of the same metal, set with precious stones. He presented the vicars with a silver cup, ordered them twenty shillings a year, as an augmentation to their commons, to be paid out of the church of Tibbeshuff, and
procured

procured for them and the canons great immunities, particularly an order from his Majesty to the justices of Staffordshire, that, without trial, they should hang upon the next gallows divers persons that forcibly held their lands from them. He enlarged the castle at Eccleshall, the manor houses at Haywood and Shugborough, and the palace in the Strand.

This benevolent prelate was highly favoured by Edward I. but his prosperity at length became clouded. Edward II. upon his accession to the throne ordered him to be imprisoned in the Tower, and employed Gavestone his favourite to render his imprisonment as irksome as possible. The Bishop had incurred the displeasure of the Prince by reproving him for his extravagance and dissipation ; and the Prince now meanly revenged on the pious Prelate a short imprisonment he had suffered in the time of his father for riotously destroying the Bishop's deer. After a persecution and imprisonment of above two years he was set at liberty, and re-assumed his pastoral charge with his usual benevolence and philanthropy.

In a short time after Bishop Langton's release, Gavestone, his greatest enemy, was accused by Parliament of giving evil advice to the King. The Clergy, &c. entered into a solemn league to reform the disorders of the nation, and the Bishop had now an opportunity of revenging himself upon his persecutor, but nobly refused to join in the association.

Nothing very remarkable happened to the Cathedral from this time to the Reformation; when it was despoiled of the rich shrine of St. Chad, and other objects of similar devotion; and COVENTRY, which had long been united to this see, was again disjoined, and its monastery seized.

The Cathedral of Lichfield continued in the neat state to which Bishop Langton had munificently restored it till the unhappy wars of the last century, when it suffered considerably by three sieges. The situation of the place, on an eminence, surrounded by water, and by deep ditches, and fortified with walls and bastions, rendered it unfortunately an eligible situation for a garrison.

In

In the year 1643, SIR RICHARD DYOTT, and some of the principal nobility and gentry of the county, under the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, more remarkable for their loyalty to their Sovereign than their experience in the arts of war, garrisoned this Cathedral; but before they were sufficiently provided, they were besieged by the Parliament army, under the command of Lord BROOK and Sir JOHN GELL: the former was a furious fanatick and a professed enemy to Episcopacy and the Cathedral mode of worship, and had vowed the utter destruction of the Cathedral, which was to him an object of horror. When he had marched within a short distance of Lichfield, he is said to have drawn up his army, and implored a blessing upon his intended work; earnestly desiring that God would, by some special token, manifest unto him his approbation of their design, or that he would cut him off immediately if his cause was bad. Then entering the city, which was not in a state of defence, he raised a battery in Dam-street, and planted his great guns against the South-east gate of the Close. In reconnoitering the Cathedral from the wooden porch of a small house in the same street, he was discovered from the battlements of the church by a gentleman of the name

of DYOTT, of a family still existing, and much esteemed in this neighbourhood, who leveling his piece at him, the ball glanced on the lintel of the porch and plunged into his eye; which occasioned his instant death *. This happened to be the festival of St. Chad, the patron of the church. The Cavaliers did not fail to attribute the direction of the fatal bullet to the influence of the Saint.

The loss of their chief commander had no effect upon any of the rebels; for they continued the siege, and under the conduct of sir John Gell and sir WILLIAM BRERETON, with 3000 horse and foot, notwithstanding the Earl of NORTHAMPTON's assistance with part of his Majesty's forces, and the unskilfulness of the rebels in attacking the strongest instead of the weakest part of the fortifications, battered down the central large and beautiful spire, and in a month's time the garrison submitted; though the King's forces had previously engaged and defeated the Parliament army; but the Earl

* The spot where he fell is distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, and a marble tablet, with an inscription, as mentioned in the History of Lichfield, page 53.

of Northampton was slain at the head of his forces.

The rebels carried the gentlemen away prisoners, and then proceeded to reduce Stafford ; but they left a considerable body of their forces in the Cathedral, who, though they did not totally demolish it, according to Lord Brooke's determination, yet abused and profaned it, and kept some of the common soldiers confined in a part of the church for three days and four nights, without any relief except a little provision sent privately by some loyal citizens. The soldiers, for want of fuel in the severity of the season, added to the dampness of the church, were obliged to pull down and burn many of the desks and forms.

This, as it seems, was the first Cathedral that was seized by the rebels, and had made an obstinate resistance, so that it suffered perhaps more than any other from the prevailing rage of the times. The roof was stripped of the lead ; the curious carved work, monuments, and statues, were demolished with axes and hammers ; the costly and beautiful windows battered ; and the

G

greater

greater part of the registers destroyed : the noble vaulted roof only escaped, perhaps from the extreme difficulty of demolishing it. They stabled their troop horses in the body of the church ; courts of guard were kept in the cross ailes ; and it is related, that it was a favourite amusement with the soldiery to hunt cats through the church, delighting themselves with the echo from the vaulted roof. They are also said to have brought a calf into the choir, wrapt in linen, and carried it to the altar, in scorn of the baptismal sacrament, with like mockery of holy rites ; as is so exquisitely described by a Poet whom we may partly call our own * :

“ Their impious march to God’s high altar bend,
With feet impure, the sacred steps ascend ;
With wine unblessed the holy chalice stain,
Assume the mitre, and the cope profane ;
To Heaven their eyes in mock devotion throw,
And to the cross with horrid mummery bow ;
Adjure by mimic rites the powers above,
And raise the wrath of the eternal Jove ! ”

* Dr. DARWIN, in his very fine poem, the BOTANIC GARDEN, in the lines immediately preceding this elegant description of sacrilegious profanation, has beautifully personified the male and female parts of the Enchanter’s Nightshade ; whom he introduces as performing their horrid rites in a church.

The

The most moderate computation of the damage done to the Cathedral upon this occasion was estimated at 14,000*l.* an immense treasure in those days. Some of the losses are thus particularized. — For a pair of organs, broke in pieces, 200*l.* The destruction of the vicars' seats, 600*l.* The defacing of lord Paget's tomb, which was executed in Italy, 700*l.*

In the course of the war (April, 1643), Prince Rupert besieged the Close again. At that time it was commanded by colonel Rouswell; a steady governor over an enthusiastic garrison. He defended the place with magnanimous resolution; but, the art of war being better understood, the Prince raised his batteries in Gayfield, a rising hill North of the church, and which overlooked the Close. A breach was made by the explosion of a mine. The attack was commenced with great bravery, but attended with considerable loss. On the second day of the siege the garrison surrendered. The colonel had previously taken care to plunder the church of the communion plate. The Prince appointed colonel HERVEY BAGOT the governor. During the time that gentleman commanded at Lichfield, he received the subsequent extra-

ordinary challenge from a captain Hunt, a Parliamentary commander of the neighbouring castle of Tamworth.

“ BAGOT, thou sonne of an Egyption hore, meete me halfe the way to-morrow morning, the halfe way betwixt Tamworth and Litchfeald, if thou darest; if not, I will whippe thee whensoever I meete thee.

TAMWORTH, this

THO. HUNT.”

Decemb. 1646.

Colonel Bagot met him; and, after a brisk action, whipped the fellow himself into the very borders of his garrison, and was near taking him prisoner.

The loyal garrison of Lichfield was kept in possession for the King by governor Bagot, sir Richard Dyott, and others, till the ruin of his Majesty's affairs; when those gentlemen, being well assured that the King had not a hundred men in the field, nor any garrison unbesieged, surrendered on the very honourable terms mentioned in the articles of capitulation*.

Soon

* The following is an old and authentic translation of the original. The blanks denote the places either torn off or perished.

Soon afterward the loyal Clergy were ejected from their preferments; and the following lands and

“ ARTICLES, agreed and concluded upon, the 10th day of August, 1646, between Walter lord Aston, sir Joseph Pate, sir Jervas Lucas, baronets, sir Richard Dyott, knight, and Thomas Glasier; commissioners named by sir Thomas Tyldesley, knight, deputy-governor to the right honourable lord Astley, of the garrison of the Close of Lichfeild, and colonel Harvey Bagot, his assistant, upon the one party; and Edward Manwaring, esquire, high sheriff of the county of Stafford, lieutenant-colonel Gilbert Gerrard, major Owen Cambridge, captain-lieutenant Stone, and captain Henry Slade, commissioners named by adjutant-general Louthian, upon the other party; for and concerning the surrender of the said Close of Lichfeild unto the said adjutant-general, for the use of the Parliament, as followeth.

I. That because the said sir Thomas Tyldesley and colonel Bagot are satisfied, by the information of colonel Hudson (who, having lately gone out of the garrison, was permitted by the said adjutant-general Louthian to come in againe) that the King hath not armye in the feild, to the number of 100 men, nor any one garrison unbesieged: It is therefore agreed, that the garrison of the Close of Lichfeild, and all places of defence whatsoever about it, with all the ordnance, armes, ammunitionne, provisions for warre, with all magazines and stores thereunto belonging, and all manner of goods whatsoever, within the said garrison (except what is allowed in the ensueing articles) shall be delivered to the

and demesnes, to the amount of near 30,000*l.* belonging to this see sold ; viz.

Dec.

said adjutant-general Louthian, or to whom he shall appoint to receive the same, for the use of the Parliament, without any spoil or imbesilment, upon Thursday the 16th of this instant July, before eleaven of the clock in the morning,

II. That the said sir Thomas Tyldesley and colonel Bagot, with all other following officers and souldiers, both of horse and foote, shall march out, armed soldier-like, in such sort as when they march towards an enemye, upon the said 16th of July, before the said hour of eleaven, unto such place at the end of Beacon-street, as the said sir Thomas Tyldesley and adjutant-general Louthian shall appoynt, and there draw up into one bodye of foote, and one bodye of horse ; and all and every of them (except such as are allowed horses and armes by vertue of these ensucing articles) shall then and there laye downe their armes, and from thence depart according to their several passes.

III. That the said sir Thomas Tyldesley and colonel Harvey Bagot, with field-officers, lords, baronets, captains, lieutenants, and gentlemen of qualitie, to the number of 38 more, shall march forth of the said Close of Lichfeild, with 40 horses, 40 case of pistols, and their swords, and the residue of the officers (reformed as well as others) with their swords onely, and all of them with their wearing apparell of what sort soever ; together with their charters, evidences, and writings, concerning their
estate

Dec. 18, 1647. The manor of Prees, in
Shropshire, to Enoch Smith, for 1121 16 0
March

estate and degrees or professions: and that the said sir Thomas Tyldesley and colonel Hervey Bagot shall each of them have libertye to carry out 20l. a-piece, the lord Aston 20l. and all colonels 10l. a-piece, the lords, baronets, and captains 5l. a-piece, and all other gentlemen, clergiemmen, and officers, not formerly in this article comprized, 3l. a-piece.

IV. That all persons who were inhabitants of the Close before these warres (as well members of the Cathedral Church as others), and all townsmen and citizens of Lichfeild now in the Close, shall have libertye to carry all their goods to their owne houses, or to the houses of their frindes, the said goods being first apprized by such as shall be appoynted by the committee of parliament for this countye, to take an inventorye of them, and the owners giving public notice to the said committee to be responsible for them according to the ordinance of parliament. And all such persons, whose habitations were in the Close before these warres as aforesaid, shall have libertye to remain there, submitting to all ordinances of Parliament. All inhabitants of the Close, desirous to remaine there with their families and goods as aforesaid, it shall be in the power of the said committee to suffer so many of them so to doe as they shall think fit.

V. That the above-named persons, as well such as are excepted from composition (if any such bee) as others, shall have free passes to march to their places of abode

March 20, 1648. Fee-farm rent of Sawley,
to Nathaniel Hallows, for - 4 0 0

April

(not interrupting the present occupants thereof) or else-
with, within the kingdome of England (except to the
place of his present Majesty's abode) there
as alsoe to pass to and fro upon their occasions, quietly and
free from molestation, for the space of three monthes next
after the surrender of the said Close; engaging themselves
by promise, that in the interim, they will not act any
thing prejudicial to the Parliament or kingdom; and in
case they do not perform their composition with the Par-
liament before the end of three monthes, then they to
have safe passes (if they desire it) unto any Port-towne,
to be exported out of the kingdome, engaging themselves
not to take up armes against the Parliament.

VI. That all inferior officers and soldiers, and all other
persons of whatsoever sort within the said garrison, not
comprized in the former articles, (except Irish rebels,
who were in armes against the Protestants in Ireland, and
are to become prisoners), shall have free passe, without
molestation, to march to their several places of dwelling,
or to their frindes, and there to have libertye of abode
and protection from time to time, and conforming them-
selves to all ordinances of Parliament; and that soe
many of the said officers and soldiers as desire to goe be-
yond the seas shall have safe passes to what port they
shall nominate for transportation and free quarter, as well
in their march home as to the place of transportation, if they
soe resolve within one monthe after the surrender of the
said Close.

VII.

April 21, 1648. The site of the manor of
Prees, to John Harpur, for - 866 5 0
Sept.

VII. That all ladies, gentlewomen, and all other women whatsoever, within the said garrison, shall have free libertye to go to their several places of abode, or to their frindes, or elswither, with all their wearing apparell whatsoever, and two suites of bed linen a-piece, and there to remayne; to be protected from violence or plunder of soldiers, doeing nothing prejudicial to the Parliament.

VIII. That all persons comprehended in these articles who are unable, by reason of any sickness or wounds, to march at the time aforesaid directed, forth of the said Close, shall remayne there untill they're recoverye, and then to have the benefit of these articles according to their respective qualities, and provision to be made in the mean time for such of them as are in want.

IX. That all writings, evidences, and charters, belonging to the Cathedral church, as alsoe the librarye thereto, shall be preserved and kept together in the Close, untill the Parliament shall otherwise order; and that it shall be lawfull for every minister and other person in the Close (not formerly comprized in this capitulation) to carry with them all their notes, writeings, and bookes; but their printed bookes are to be compounded for, being first viewed and apprizd by such as the committee for this countye shall think fit.

Sept. 26, 1648. A fee-farm rent of 82*l*. 12*s*.
issuing out of Bishop's-Itchington, to Nathaniel
Taylor and William Bridges, for 866 15 6

Sept. 18, 1648. Fee-farm rent of the city of
Lichfield, to alderman Andrews, 700 0 0

March 22, 1650. Manor of Burton in
Wirral, to William Steel, for 5340 0 8

March 23. Manor of Farneton, to Nehe-
miah Massey, for - - 118 16 8

X. That if any soldier or other person, within the
aforesaid garrison, shall ignorantly, fraudulently, or other-
wise breake anye of these articles, the offender

therefore, and others not prejudiced by his of-
fence, unless they were thereunto consenting, or shall re-
fuse (being requested) to doe

his apprehensions. That upon the signing of these articles
each partye shall deliver hostages to the other for the due
performance of them.

Signed by us, in behalfe
of sir Thomas Tyldesley
and colonel Bagot.

WALTER ASTON,
JO. PATE,
JERVAS LUCAS,
RIC. DYOTT,
THOMAS GLASIER.

Signed by us, in behalfe
of adjutant general Lou-
thian.

ED. MANWARING,
GILBERT GERRARD,
HENRY SLADE,
OWEN CAMBRIDGE."

Manor

Manor of Gnosall, in Staffordshire, to sir
Arthur Haselrigg, for 5833 9 9

Sept. 28. Manor of Eccleshall, to Bowles,
Holland, and Andrews, for 14224 3 10

Jan. 1, 1651-2. The palace of Coventry, to
Lacey, Palmer, and Chambers, 105 0 0

About the middle of December, 1651, one of the demolishers of this cathedral, a cannoneer, who resided at Stafford, and who had been very active in destroying the steeple in 1646, charging his piece to welcome the rebel general Harrison into Stafford, his powder accidentally taking fire, by the explosion he lost his arm,

In October 1651, the total destruction of this cathedral was resolved upon; and colonel Danvers, by an authority of the Rump, employed workmen to strip the remaining part of the roof. The remarkable bell, called Jesus Bell, around which was inscribed,

“ I am the Bell of Jesus, and Edward is our King,
Sir Thomas Heywood first caused me to ring,”

was knocked to pieces by one Nicklin a pewterer.
During

During this persecution of the Established Church, Dr. JOHN HACKET exhibited great courage and resolution. In the beginning of the war he was rector of Saint Alban's, London. Amongst other acts of pious heroism, it is related, that, after the use of the Liturgy had been prohibited under severe penalties, he continued to read as before the daily service; and a serjeant, with a trooper, were at last sent to oblige him to desist; but he, with steady voice and intrepid countenance, continued, and when the pistol was presented to his head, threatening him with instant death, he calmly replied, "Soldier, I am doing my duty, do you do yours;" and, with still more exalted voice read on; upon which, the soldier, astonished at his undaunted composure, left the church.

In Dr. Hacket's time the church of Holbourn was much decayed; and he, being zealous to restore it, gathered several thousand pounds toward its reparation; which coming to the knowledge of Parliament, they seized upon that, as well as the money collected for the repairing of St. Paul's.

Immediately

Immediately after the happy Restoration, this champion of the church was preferred to the bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry. He was appointed in 1661, and, in December of that year, consecrated at Lambeth. He resided some time at London ; and in the beginning of 1662 came down to Lichfield, where he found his Cathedral church in a state better conceived than described, 2000 shot of great ordnance, and 1500 hand grenados, having been discharged against it. The honour of restoring it to its former splendour and magnificence was reserved for Bishop HACKET. The very morning after his arrival at Lichfield, he roused his servants by break of day, set his own coach-horses, with teams, and hired labourers, to remove the rubbish, and lay the first hand to the work he meditated. By his large contributions, the benefactions of the dean and chapter, and the money arising from his assiduity in soliciting the aid of every gentleman in the diocese, and almost every stranger that visited the church, he is said to have raised several thousand pounds. In eight years he restored the beauty of the Cathedral, to the admiration of the country.

As he found the episcopal palace in ruins, he procured a canonical house ; and the house adjoining, now used as the Register office, which he built as a Banqueting-house to the other. He finished the church and this hall about the same time ; and consecrated the former with great pomp and solemnity, composing a suitable service for the occasion, selected from ancient rituals.

His lordship, being arrayed in his episcopal vestments, attended by the dean, dignitaries, prebendaries, and other members of the church, accompanied by many of the nobility and gentry, the bailiffs, citizens, and other civil officers of the city and county of Lichfield, with an immense concourse of people, entered at the great West doors of the cathedral. The vicars, choristers, &c. first walked up the South aisle of the church, where the Bishop, with a loud voice, repeated the first verse of the 144th Psalm*. Afterward the whole choir alternately sung the psalm to the organ. In the same order they

* " Bless ye the Lord ! with thundering voice he cried,
 Bless ye the Lord ! the bending stones reply'd ;
 The winds and waters caught the sacred word,
 And mingling echoes shouted, Bless the Lord !"

proceeded

proceeded to the North aisle. The Bishop sung the first verse of the 100th Psalm, which was repeated by the whole company. Then the train passed to the body of the church, where the Bishop began the 102d Psalm, which when the vicars-choral had concluded, he commanded the doors of the choir to be opened, and, in the same form, first encompassed the South side. The Bishop began the first verse of the 122d Psalm; the company finished it, and, with the like ceremony, proceeded to the North side, and sung the 131st Psalm.

At the conclusion of the procession, Bishop HACKET went to the Faldisdory, in the centre of the choir; and, after praying privately to himself, he, with a loud voice, called upon the people to join him in the Lord's prayer, and other devotions suitable to the awful occasion. He pronounced a solemn blessing upon the act in which they were engaged, and upon all that were present. Then followed the usual service of Morning-prayer; two especial anthems being added, contributions made for the poor, &c.

The

The Bishop gave three magnificent entertainments; one for the dean and chapter, and all the members of the Cathedral church; one for the nobility and gentry; and the other for the bailiffs and magistrates of the adjoining city.

Expences in the repairs of Lichfield Cathedral after the Restoration.

“ By accounts of the late Bishop Hacket, Mr. Glasier, and Mr. Harrison, the sum of money received by them for the repairs of the cathedral of Lichfield, amounts to 9092 1 7½

“ Besides two fair timber trees, which his Majesty gave out of Needwood forest, inserted, but not valued. As also there is omitted out of the said accounts, glazing seven of the South windows by Mr. Creswell, wherein were his arms, which (saith he) cost about, 30 0 0

“ Out of which 9092*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* the late Bishop Hacket gave out of his own purse, towards its repairs. - - 1683 12 0

“ Bishop Wood, when dean, gave 50 0 0

“ And

" And since Bishop, 10 0 0

" And promised (saith dean Smallwood)
more," 100 0 0

Dr. Hacket was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry about nine years; and, though he was very intent upon his buildings, did not neglect his diocese. He was a constant preacher himself, and used his utmost endeavours to excite the same laudable disposition in his clergy. He died October 28, 1670; and was buried under a magnificent monument erected by his son sir Andrew Hacket, one of the Masters in Chancery, and ancestor of the present family of that name, at Moxhull, in Warwickshire. The bishop was not much celebrated as an author: indeed not any of his works were published in his life time; but, in 1671, *Christian Consolations*; and, in 1675, a *Century of Sermons* were given to the world under his name.

Thomas Wood, S. T. P. prebendary of Durham, succeeded to this see July 2, 1671. He did not chuse to reside at Lichfield or Ecclethall, his episcopal houses; but retired to Hackney, near London, the place of his birth. The Arch-

H

bishop

bishop of Canterbury cited him to his diocese, and, on his neglecting the summons, suspended him. He died at Astrup-wells, Northamptonshire, in 1692, aged 85, leaving very considerable property to the masters and students of Christ-church, Oxford; in the hall of which there is his portrait.

William Lloyd, of an ancient family in Merionethshire, was the next Bishop. He was a person of great erudition, particularly in the antiquities of the English church. He preached in the early part of his life at St. Clement's church in the Strand. Amongst his sermons was the funeral one of the unfortunate sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who fell a victim to his loyalty and activity in discovering the Popish plot against Charles the Second's life. He uniformly opposed James the Second in his design of propagating Popery in England; and when that King's declaration for liberty of conscience was ordered to be dispersed, Bishop Lloyd and some other dignitaries of the church presented a petition to the King, beseeching his Majesty not to insist on their publishing the declaration. The Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, coinciding with the King's wishes, declared their petition was a riotous libel; and they

they were committed to the Tower. But the triumph of the court party was of short duration, as, on the sentence of acquittal, they were discharged with accumulated honours. This conduct of Lloyd's secured him the patronage of the Prince of Orange, who was soon afterward placed on the throne, and appointed the Bishop Lord Almoner. In 1692 he obtained the see of Lichfield and Coventry; and in 1699 was translated to that of Worcester, which he retained till his death. He died at Hartlebury in 1717, aged 90, and was buried in the church of Fladbury. His successor,

John Hough, was the son of John Hough, citizen of London, and Margaret his wife, son of John Byrche, of Leacroft in this county, esq. He was educated at Walshall-school in Staffordshire, and admitted fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford. At his first entrance in the world he distinguished himself by his zeal for the liberty of his country, and had a considerable share in bringing on the Revolution, which placed him in the government of his college, from whence he had been ejected with many others, in the previous despotic reign. King William gave him the

bishoprick of Oxford, and allowed him to retain the mastership at the same time. In 1699 he was translated to Lichfield, and in 1717 removed to Worcester by George the First. He married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Walshall, Warwickshire, esq. Lord Lyttelton, in his *Persian Letters*, gives him a most amiable character: his style of letter-writing to his friends was peculiarly neat and impressive, and disclosed the features of his disposition, which was truly benignant. He constantly resided in his diocese; and died in 1743, aged 93 years, universally beloved and regretted.

Dr. Edward Chandler, of an Irish family, and chaplain to Bishop Lloyd, succeeded him. He finished his studies at Emanuel-college, Cambridge. He was prebendary of Pipa Minor in 1697, canon of Lichfield and Worcester, and consecrated Bishop of this see, at Lambeth, November 17, 1717. He was translated hence to Durham, and was a prelate of great learning. In 1725 he published "*A Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament.*" This publication was followed by some sermons, one of which was on the gunpowder plot. He died June 20, 1750.

Richard

Richard Smalbrooke, of a Warwickshire family, was the next Bishop. He was chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, and displayed much ability and acuteness in his vindication of the miracles of our Saviour against the attack of Woolston. He married Catherine Brooks, sister to Archdeacon Brooks, by whom he had several children. His eldest son Thomas, archdeacon of Coventry, and precentor of Lichfield, was made chancellor of this diocese in 1740. His next son, Richard, LL. D. advocate in Doctor's Commons, became joint chancellor with Thomas 1742. The third, William, solicitor and register of this diocese, died in 1797. The fourth, Samuel, lately deceased, was rector of Wem, &c. in the county of Salop. He had four daughters.

Frederick Cornwallis was the next successor to this bishoprick. He was seventh son of the fourth lord Conwallis, and brother to the first earl Cornwallis. He was born in 1713, educated at Eton, and fellow of Christ-church college, Cambridge. He was canon of Windsor, and one of his Majesty's chaplains. He was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1750, and appointed dean of St. Paul's in 1766. Having presided over this diocese eighteen years, and

much endeared himself to the Clergy and inhabitants by his benevolence, on the death of Archbishop Secker, 1768, he was translated to Canterbury. His Grace married Caroline Townshend, grand-daughter of Charles second viscount Townshend; but died without issue, and was buried March 19, 1783, in the chancel of Lambeth-church. His successor was,

John Egerton, son of Henry Bishop of Hereford, of the Bridgewater family. He was born in London on the 30th of November, 1721; was educated at Eton, and admitted a gentleman-commoner of Oriel-college, Oxford, in 1740. He was ordained in 1745, and in the same year collated by his father to the living of Ross, in Herefordshire. In 1746, he was collated to the canonry, or prebend of Cublington, in the church of Hereford, and then took the degree of bachelor of civil law. In 1748, he was married to lady Anne Sophia, daughter of Henry de Grey, duke of Kent, by Sophia, daughter of William Béntinck earl of Portland. He was appointed chaplain to the King in March 1749; two years afterward was promoted to the deanery of Hereford; and, in 1756, was consecrated Bishop of Bangor. He was impowered to hold the living of Ross, and the

the prebend of Cublington, with his bishoprick; from which he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry on the 12th of October, 1768. In the same month he was instituted prebendary of Weldland, and elected to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In 1771 he was elected to the see of Durham, and enthroned and installed at Durham by proxy; on which occasion,

The honourable Brownlow North, LL. D. half brother to the earl of Guildford, then prime minister of this country, was appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was educated at Eton, and became a fellow of All Souls-college, Oxford. He was afterward preferred to a canonry of Christ-church, and, in 1770, was advanced to the deanery of Canterbury. Lord North was at this period in full power, and anxious for his brother's promotion; so that at a very early age he was consecrated Bishop of this diocese, then removed to Worcester, and from thence to Winchester in 1781, of which see he is the present Bishop. On the promotion of Bishop North,

Richard Hurd, a native of Congreve, in the parish of Penkridge, in Staffordshire, was

his successor. He was educated at Breewood-school under the learned Dr. Budworth, of great celebrity. His early years did not promise that abundant genius which has since unfolded itself to the world under the patronage of the honourable Charles Yorke, and the late lord Mansfield, whose character the Bishop has written with the ardour of true gratitude, and the fidelity of a biographer. He was a fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, archdeacon of Gloucester, and preacher of Lincoln's-Inn; and his discourses were attended by the principal nobility and gentry. His celebrity acquired him the friendship of lord Mansfield; and he was appointed clerk of the closet; and, whilst Bishop of this see, had the honour of being tutor to the Prince of Wales. In 1781 he was removed to the see of Worcester, where he now presides, an ornament to his station, and an honour to his patrons. His promotion was followed by the election of

The honourable Dr. James Cornwallis, third son of Charles fifth Lord Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles viscount Townshend. He was born in 1743, and educated at Eton-school
and

and Christ-church, Oxford; and afterward fellow of Merton-college there. He accompanied lord Townshend as chaplain to Ireland; and on his return was made prebendary of Westminster, then dean of Canterbury and rector of Wrotham, Kent. In 1781 he was raised to the see of Lichfield and Coventry; in 1791 he was appointed dean of Windsor, with the annexed deanery of Wolverhampton. On his lordship's appointment to the deanery of Durham, in 1794, he resigned Windsor, and the rectory of Newington, Oxfordshire. He married, 1771, Catharine, daughter of G. Mann, esq. and sister of sir Horace, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. During his time the Cathedral has been repaired and beautified by subscription; and the Bishop has not only been a munificent donor, but has exerted himself with the most laudable zeal in causing the work to be so speedily completed. He seems to have been urged by the same powerful stimulus as his eminent predecessor, Hacket, of glorious memory. His lordship has not only been attentive to the state of the structure; but has very properly considered the interest of its members and the inferior Clergy, by obtaining an act of parliament for the better regulation of the estates of the Cathedral.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
STATUES, MONUMENTS, &c.
OF THE
CATHEDRAL OF LICHFIELD*.

“ How reverend is the face of this tall Pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof!
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable.
Looking Tranquillity, — it strikes an awe
And terror to my aching sight. The Tombs
And Monumental caves of death look cold,
And shoot a chillness to my trembling heart.”

THIS stately fabric at the Western front is adorned with images, the subjects of which are taken from Sacred History. Between the two spires stands the statue of King Charles II. erected at the expence of Bishop Hacket and others. It is the work of a sir William Wilson, originally

* In the LICHFIELD MUSEUM there is a neat painted model of this Cathedral in tobacco-pipe clay, fabricated by a boy taken from the plow-tail at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in which is shewn every part of that elegant Gothic structure.

a stone-

a stone-mason at Sutton-Coldfield, who, enriched by marriage, arrived at the honour of knight-hood. In this place it is supposed formerly stood the figure of Adam, or Christ; and on both sides the steeples or towers were all the old Patriarchs. The next two rows of niches were filled with figures of Prophets, or Prophetesses, and Judges. Underneath sit a range of Kings of Israel and Judah, in various postures; King David is distinguished playing upon his harp; and in the centre is a statue with a mitre, supposed to be St. Chad. The sculptures round the doors were very elegant; but time or violence hath much impaired their beauty. Within the porch on the four corner pillars stood Moses and Aaron; and in the centre between the great doors stands the Virgin Mary, with the Babe in her arms. Upon the top of the central pillar there is a figure of Christ between the two cherubs, with his arms open, "bidding all those that are heavy laden to come unto him, and he would give them rest." The vacant walls between the large and small doors were filled with figures of the twelve Apostles. These statues were formerly all richly gilt and painted.

In

In the front are two fine spires, and a third in the centre, of neat proportions. The height of the central spire is 256, and the other two about 66 feet each; but that toward the South is rather higher than the other.

The roof was, till of late, covered with lead; but became so much out of repair, that the dean and chapter were obliged to substitute slates instead of metal, on account of the inconsiderable revenues left for the purpose of repairing this venerable pile; and, after the strictest œconomy, they were under the necessity of contributing from their own incomes to complete the plan. The excellent order of this Cathedral does great credit to its members, who have spared nothing out of their own stipends to render it not only decent but elegant. The liberality with which the neighbouring nobility and gentry contributed to its late renovation and embellishment (which cost near 8000*L.*) reflects on them the highest honour. It was completed in the present neat and truly elegant style under the direction of that celebrated architect James Wyatt, of London, esq.

With

With respect to the statues, monuments, &c. in the interior part of the church, — before the Rebellion, there were about 100 coats of arms, five raised tombs of bishops, with their effigies recumbent, besides the tombs of lords Bassett and Paget, chancellor Masters, deans Yotton and Heywood, and about five other tombs of canons, all superbly represented, though they are now chiefly perished. The inscriptions on the gravestones were all defaced previous to the year 1641, and the ornaments of the church were totally demolished in 1651.

“ Vain then are pyramids and motto'd stones,
And monumental trophies rais'd on high ;
For time confounds them with the crumbling bones,
That mix'd in hasty graves unnotic'd lie.”

The great West doors open into the nave, or grand entrance, which is lofty and spacious *, and supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, with neat foliated capitals. Along the walls of the ailes are rows of false arches in the Gothic stile, with a seat beneath.

* The height of the nave is 60 feet. The length of the church, from East to West, is 411 feet. The breadth of the body 153 feet, and the side ailes 66 feet.

The upper rows of windows in the nave are of an uncommon appearance, being triangular, including three circles in each.

Over these doors is the beautiful circular West window, raised by the Duke of YORK in the reign of CHARLES the Second. This window was ornamented with coloured glass in 1776, by a gift of the benevolent dean ADDENBROOKE. Underneath was inscribed :

Oswyus est Lichfield Fundator, sed Reparator

Offa fuit, Regum Fama perennis erit :

Rex Stephanus, Rex Henricus, primusque Richardus,

Rex et Johannes, plurima dona dabant.

In English.

Oswy is the founder; but the repairer was Offa, — the fame of these Kings will be immortal. King Stephen, King Henry, Richard I. and King John, bestowed many gifts.

MONUMENTS,

MONUMENTS, &c.

“ The man how wise, who, sick of gaudy scenes,
Is led by choice to take his favourite walk
Beneath Death’s gloomy, cypress, shades,
Unpierced by Vanity’s fantastic ray!
To read his Monuments, to weigh his dust,
Visit his Vaults, and dwell among the Tombs.”

Near the West door.

A newly-erected elegant marble monument,
with the following epitaph.

“ In a vault near this place
are deposited the remains of

GILBERT WALMESLEY, esq.

Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court at Lichfield,
who departed this life August 3, 1751, aged
71. He was descended from an ancient family
in Lancashire; his father represented the city of
Lichfield in Parliament, and was Chancellor of
this diocese.

In the same vault are deposited
the remains of

MAGDALEN his wife:

She was daughter of sir Thomas Aston of
Aston, in the county of Chester, bart. She died
Nov. 11, 1786, in the 78th year of her age.

In

In the same vault also are deposited
the remains of

Mrs. ELIZABETH ASTON, spinster,
sister of the aforesaid Magdalen. She died Nov.
25, 1785, in the 78th year of her age."

An ancient monument, inscribed;

" P. M. LANCELOTI ADDISON, S. T. P. agro
Westmoreland oriundi, in Coll. Regin. Oxon.
bonarum litterarum profectu, diutinis per Eu-
ropam Africamque peregrinationibus rerum
peritiâ spectabilis; hujus tandem eccl. De-
cani, et Coventriensis Archidiaconi. In primis
nuptiis duxit Janam, Nathan. Gulston Armig.
Filiam, et Gulielmi Gulston Episcopi Bris-
tollensis Sororem; in secundis Dorotheam,
Johan. Danvers de Shakerston, in agro Lei-
cestriens. Arm. Filiam; funerę mariti de se
optimè meriti nuper plorantem: ex Janâ
tres filios totidemque filias suscepit; Josephum
Gulstonum, archi Sancti Georgii gubernatorem;
Lancelotum, Coll. Magd. Oxon. Socium;
Janam et Annam primâ juventute defunctas;
et Dorotheam unicam ex tot liberis superstitem.
Obiit A. D. 1703, ætatis 71.

Ab eo eximias naturæ dotes, morum innocentiam, benevolentiam erga homines, in Deum pietatem luculentam (ei quod aliud patrimonium), filius natu maximus Josephus, sæculi sui decus, qui in optimi parentis consortium dum hoc ipsi marmor adornaret præproperâ morte adscitus est, A. D. 1719."

Thus translated.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED

to the memory of

LANCELOT ADDISON, D. D.

Born in the county of Westmorland, educated at King's-college, Oxford; and, after acquiring great knowledge by his travels through Europe and Africa, was appointed Dean of this church and Archdeacon of Coventry. He married, for his first wife, Jane, the daughter of Nathaniel Gulston, esq. and sister of William Gulston, Bishop of Bristol: for his second, Dorothy, the daughter of John Danvers, of Shakerston, in the county of Leicester, esq. now lamenting the loss of her affectionate husband. By Jane he had three sons and three daughters; Joseph Gulston, governor of Fort St. George; Lancelot, fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford: Jane and Ann, who died in their
I youth;

youth ; and Dorothy, alone surviving of so numerous an offspring. He died in the year of our Lord 1703, aged 71. .

His eldest son, Joseph, the ornament of his age, inherited from him the most excellent endowments of nature, — innocence of manners, benevolence towards men, and piety to God — What more inestimable can a father bestow ? This duteous son, whilst erecting this marble to the memory of the best of fathers, was suddenly snatched away, in the year of our Lord 1719.

A NEAT MARBLE MONUMENT,
to the memory of

BROOK HECTOR, M. D.

late of Lichfield, (died in 1773) and Elizabeth
his first wife (1742).

In the nave were two singular epitaphs.

“ William Roberts of Overbury, some time maltster in this town, (tells you) for the love I bore to choir service, I chose to be buried in this place. He died Dec. 16, 1748.”

The

The other gave you the posthumous grief of a deceased wife, and the classical knowledge of the living husband.

“ H. S. E.

Secundi HORATII Linea,

viz.

ELIZABETHA EZ^{TI} POLSTED

moestissima conjux;

quæ obiit ultimo die MARTII,

sepulta 2^o APRILIS, 1712.”

The exterior of the Northern door is extremely rich in sculptured mouldings: three of foliage, and three of small figures in oval. In one of the lowest is represented a monk baptizing a person before him. Probably the former is intended for St. Chad, the latter for Wulferus. Over this door was the root of Jesse, or descent of Kings; — from David to the carrying into Babylon fourteen generations, and from thence to Christ fourteen generations. Also the descent of Priests, and the figure of Christ upon the middle pillar.

Near the North door.

An elegant marble monument, ornamented with an urn and medallion; with the following inscription:

I 2

“ M. S.

"*M. S. STEPHANI SIMPSON, M. D. cujus exuviae in coemeterio infra sacellum Divi Johannis Baptistae in civitate vicinâ reconduntur. Fidei inconcussae viro, medicae artis eximie callenti; erga divites impavido, probo, adulari nescio: erga pauperes liberali, sedulo, misericordi; erga omnes benigno; cenotaphium hoc, pignus desiderii atque amoris, poni curavit conjux moestissima. Natus Lichfieldiae XXI die Januarii, A. D. MDCCXXIV. Obiit Wentworthiae in agro Eboracensi, valde defunctus, XXIII die Octobris, MDCCCLXXXIV.*"

Thus translated.

Sacred to the memory of

STEPHEN SIMPSON, M. D.

whose remains are deposited in a vault below the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the adjoining city. His afflicted wife caused this monument to be erected — A pledge of great regard and affection, for a man of unshaken fidelity, of great skill in his profession. His behaviour to the rich was fearless, upright; he was never guilty of flattery. To the poor he was liberal, attentive, compassionate — kind to all. Born at Lichfield on the 21st of January, in the year of our Lord 1724; died at Wentworth in the county

county of York, greatly lamented, on the 23d of October, 1784."

A statue of alabaster — Beauty weeping over the ashes of her preserver, supposed to be inclosed in an urn, encyphered " M. W. M." with these words underneath :

" Sacred to the memory of

Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE ;

who happily introduced from Turkey, into this country, the salutary art of inoculating for the Small-pox. Convinced of its efficacy, she first tried it with success on her own children, and then recommended the practice of it to her fellow citizens. Thus, by her example and advice, we have softened the virulence and escaped the danger of that malignant disease. To perpetuate the memory of such benevolence, and to express her gratitude for the benefit she herself has received from this alleviating art, this monument is erected by Henrietta Inge, relict of Theodore William Inge, esq. and daughter of sir John Wrottesley, baronet."

A mural tablet to the memory of
NATHANIEL HINCKES, gent.
registrar to the dean and chapter of Lichfield
cathedral, who died in the year 1731.

A handsome monument of grey marble, ornamented with the arms in an oval, suspended by a chaplet; and statue of alabaster, pointing in a graceful, though melancholy attitude*, to the words, "Obiit Januarii 7, 1787, ætat. 25," written on an urn, and the following memento underneath.

" M. S.

CATHARINÆ CECILIÆ,
Caroli Buckeridge
uxoris dilectissimæ;
amplexu ejus ah ! nimium beati
mense consortii septimo
direptæ."

Thus translated.

Sacred to the memory of
CATHARINE CECILIA,
the beloved wife of Charles Buckeridge; torn

-
- * " There Contemplation, to the crowd unknown,
Her attitude compos'd, and aspect sweet,
Sits musing on a monumental stone,
And points to the memento at her feet."

from

from his embrace in the seventh month of her marriage, and the twenty-fifth year of her age, on the 7th of January, 1787.

Lately there lay near the North door a very thick and clumsy stone, with a cross fleury on it, and a great knife resembling those used in Montfaucon, tom. II. tab. LXV. as sacrificial.

North aisle.

An ancient oval monument of white marble, enriched with foliated sculpture. A neat statue in the centre, with the prayer books, or gospels, surrounded by cherubs. Inscribed,

“ *M. S.*

THEOPHANIE,

(Fil. Thomæ Coningsby, Dⁿⁱ. de Northmymms, Hartf.) dignitate sanguinis, census, probitatis nigro etiam sæculo illustris Herois. Ux Matt. Smallwood, S. T. D. Sereniss. D. R. Cær. 2^{di}. Capellani Palatini; hujus Eccles. Cathed. Lichf. Decani: Cui tres filios tulit, Jacob. Car. Guliel.; totidemque filias, Martham, Mariam, Agnetem; omnes præter Mar^{tam} immature ereptos; quæ D^o. Jo. Lloyd de Forest, in com. Camar. bar. connubio juncta

fuit, sed instabili. Ob. enim florentiss. Juvénis
2^{do}. post matrem A^o. Unicâ filiâ Annâ
hærede auctus occidit ; Theophania sed luce
coeli clarior exoritura,

Sept. XI.

FÆLICITER.

1676."

Thus translated.

Sacred to the memory of

THEOPHANIA,

(Daughter of Thomas Coningsby, lord of
North-Mims, Hertfordshire)

descended from a Noble Family ;
whose virtues appeared more illustrious from the
general depravity of the age. She married
Matthew Smallwood, D. D. chaplain to King
Charles II. and Dean of this Cathedral. Their
three sons, Jacob, Charles, and William ; and
daughters, Martha, Mary, and Agnes, all died
in infancy ; except Martha, who married Jo-
seph Lloyd, of Forest, in the county of
Caermarthen, baronet. Her only son, a pro-
mising youth, died soon after his affectionate
mother ; and their infant daughter became sole
heiress : but Theophania shall rise more illus-
trious in the sight of Heaven.

A white

A white marble monument, ornamented with various sculptures, and six shields of arms, richly emblazoned; underneath the following epitaph,

“ Juxta heic situs est

SAMUEL HINTON, LL. D.

(Willielmi Hinton, S. T. D. ac Coventr.

Archidiaconi filius)

Qui in temporibus non minimè turbidis et periculosis Regijs partibus, ac Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ regulis, fortiter ac fideliter adhæsit. Necnon Elizabetha conjux charissima, Roberti Chester, de Royston, in agro Hertf. equ. aurati filia; è quâ filios Edwardum, Samuelem, et Carolum superstites, filias Annam xvi^o ætatis anno denatam, hic sepultam, Granadam Edw^o Frith de Thornes, gen. ac Eliz. Waltero Fowler de Penford, arm^o enuptas genuit. Diem obiit ille xiiij^o Jan. A^o D. MDCLXVIII. Illa verò vij^o Maij, MDCLXXI^o”

Thus translated.

NEAR THIS PLACE RESTS

The body of

SAMUEL HINTON, LL. D.

(Son of William Hinton, D. D. Archdeacon of
Coventry)

who, in the time of civil war, faithfully and
bravely

bravely adhered to the Royal party and the rites of the English Church.

Here also lies

ELIZABETH

his beloved wife, the daughter of Robert Chester, of Royston, in the county of Hertford, knight; by whom he had sons, Edward, Samuel, and Charles, surviving; daughters, Ann, who died in the 16th year of her age, buried here; Granada, married to Edward Frith, of Thornes, gent. and Elizabeth, to Walter Fowler of Penford, esq.

He died January 13, A. D. 1668; and she on the 7th of May, 1671.

In this aisle was formerly a marble gravestone to the memory of Dr. BULLEN, dean of Lichfield, on which was inscribed the following true Protestant epitaph, written by himself a short time previous to his decease, worthy of our observation from a Papist and a Churchman.

“ Lo here on Earth my body lies,
Whose sinful life deserves the rod,
Yet I believe the same shall rise,
And praise the mercies of my God.

“ As

“ As for my Soul, let none take thought,
 It is with him that hath it bought ;
 For God on me doth mercy take,
 For nothing else but Jesus sake.”

Here is neither merit nor supererogation, but salvation by faith.

The neat folding doors in this aisle lead, through a passage with Gothic arched seats, to the CHAPTER-HOUSE, which is an octagon room, consisting of two long and six shorter sides, ornamented with arches similar to those in the passage ; but the lost pillars, instead of being restored, are now supplied with an uniform plaister, supported in the centre by a clustered column.

Above is the LIBRARY instituted by dean Heywood, containing many valuable but few modern books, some manuscripts of worth, particularly a copy of Pope Nicholas's Valor, a folio illuminated Chaucer, fairly written, and some architectural drawings executed in France. Among the manuscripts there is a very curious one called Textus St. Cedde, or the Gospels of St. Chad ; not because they were the productions of this Saint, but because it belonged to his church. The writing is certainly very antient ; some affirm one thousand years. It is chiefly in Saxon

Saxon characters, in some parts obliterated ; and is illuminated with several extraordinary drawings. Here is a Koran, with this title page, " This Alcoran was taken from the Turks at the siege of Buda." It was the gift of the late Bishop Lloyd to the Rev. Benjamin Marshall, prebendary of Lichfield and rector of Allesley near Coventry, who gave it to this library June 18, 1743.

South door.

The exterior of the South door is enriched with sculpture, and several statues.

Over this door were the following inscriptions :
**Hospes, qui ingrederis hanc Ecclesiam, cupio
 te noscere et celebrare munificentiam illustriss.
 et pient. Heroinæ Dom. CATHERIN. LEWESON, de TRENTHAM, hujus ædis tum misere
 vastatæ Patronæ lubentissimæ et benignissimæ.**

In English.

Stranger, who enterest this church, I wish thee to know and celebrate the munificence of the most illustrious and pious heroine, Lady CATHARINE LEWESON, of Trentham ; the most willing and kindest patroness of this church,

church, laid waste by the sacrilegious hands of rebel fury.

Vir insignis D. HENRICVS WEBB, Mercator
LONDIN. ad INDOS ORIENTAL. Dioc. LICH.
Registrarius, PROPYLÆUM hoc impiè dilace-
ratum suis solius impensis restituit, atque, ad
majorem Dei gloriam cultui sacro aptum fieri
curavit ; anno Salutis Reparat. MDCLXXX.

Semper ei sit Porta Chori cœlestis aperta.

In English.

That benevolent man, HENRY WEBB, an
East-India merchant of London, registrar of the
diocese of Lichfield, at his own expence, has
restored this porch, demolished by impious
hands; and, for the greater glory of God, he hath
taken care that it should be made fit for the sa-
cred service; he repaired it in the year of our
Lord 1680. — May the entrance of the celestial
choir be always open for him !

Near the South door.

A beautiful marble monument, adorned with
a celestial crown and other sculptures. On the
sarcophagus are these words :

“ LUCY

" **LUCY GROVE,**
eldest daughter of Edward Sneyd, esq.
and wife of William Grove, LL. D.
late of Coventry,
now of Lichfield Close,
died 6th of December, 1787,
in the 40th year of her age, and
20th of her marriage;
leaving two sons, and two daughters.

Undeaneath this epitaph are the following
pathetic and truly elegant lines."

" Grief, love, and gratitude, devote this stone
To her, whose virtues bless'd an husband's life,
Then late in duty's sphere she mildly shone,
A friend, as sister, daughter, mother, wife.

In the bright morn of beauty, joy, and wealth,
Insidious palsy near his victim drew ;
Dash'd from her youthful hands the cup of health,
And round her limbs his numbing fetters threw.

Year after year her Christian firmness strove
To check the rising sigh, the tear repress ;
Soothe with soft smiles the fears of anxious love,
And Heaven's correcting hand in silence bless.

Thus tried her faith, and thus prepar'd her heart,
The awful call at length the Almighty gave ;
She heard — resign'd to linger or depart, —
Bow'd her meek head, and sunk into the grave."

In

In a transept, or recess, near the South door.

A bust of that great and learned genius Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, with the following words upon the sarcophagus :

“ The friends of
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.
a native of Lichfield,
erected this monument,
to the memory of
a man of extensive learning,
a distinguished moral writer, and
a sincere Christian.
He died the 13th of December, 1784,
aged 75 years.”

A bust of the celebrated English Roscius, DAVID GARRICK, esq. with the following inscription upon the sarcophagus.

“ EVA MARIA,
relict of
DAVID GARRICK, esq.
caused this monument to be erected,
to the memory of her beloved husband,
who died 20th of January, 1779,
aged 63 years.

He

He had not only the amiable qualities of private life, but such astonishing dramatic talents as too well verified the observation of his friend —

‘ His death eclipsed the gaiety of nations
and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure.’

JOHNSON.

South aisle.

In this aisle was a figure, cut in grey marble, of
A Prelate.

This Bishop's sepulchre was robbed in the time of civil war, but a chalice of silver, gilt, and a civil crosier, were since found. The chalice was sold at Burton upon Trent; and the head of the crosier bought by Elias Ashmole, esq. the celebrated antiquary, a native of Lichfield, and formerly a chorister in this cathedral. Several other antiquities have since been discovered in various parts of the church, which are deposited in the Lichfield Museum, particularly a small neat crucifix of ebony, three chalices of pewter, and several pieces of gold lace.

Near this tomb were two magnificent monuments of the

PAGET

PAGET FAMILY.

The one commemorated the first lord Paget, who was secretary of state and privy councillor to King Henry VIII. chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Edward VI. lord privy seal in the time of Queen Mary; and a faithful friend and councillor to Queen Elizabeth till his death.

The other was to the memory of a less distinguished character of the same family.

They were adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and two statues armed and cloaked, with a man and woman kneeling between the front and back pillars.

RALPH, LORD BASSET
of Drayton,

had also a noble monument, with his effigies in a recumbent posture, and his crest (a boar) at his feet. He died in 1389; and, for the yearly keeping of his obit, gave two hundred marks to the altar of St. Nicholas.

These superb tombs were destroyed in the rage of civil war; humiliating proof of the

K

inefficacy

inefficacy of establishing our fame by monumental trophies; while the memory of the just liveth for ever.

"Rests not, beneath the turf, the peasant's head;
Soft as the Lord's, beneath the labour'd tomb?
Or sleeps one colder, in his close clay bed,
Than t'other, in the wide vault's dreary womb?

"Search where ambition rag'd, with rigour steel'd,
Where slaughter like the rapid light'ning ran;
And say, while memory weeps the blood-stain'd field,
Where lies the chief, and where the common man."

Few monuments escaped the sacrilegious hands of the Rebels, except the following.

An ancient monument of a recumbent figure; the head and neck of which lye on a roll of matting, in a kind of niche or cavern in the wall; and, about five feet horizontally, in another opening or cavern in the wall, are seen the feet and ancles, with some folds of garment, also lying on a mat; and though the intermediate space is a solid stone wall*, yet the imagination supplies the deficiency, and the whole image seems to exist before our eyes. Dr.

* This space has recently been filled with a monument hereafter described.

DARWIN beautifully compares this to the arts both of the Painter and the Poet. The former often shewing a muscular arm amidst a group of figures, or an impassioned face ; and concealing the remainder of the body behind other objects, leaves the imagination to complete it. The latter, describing the single feature in picturesque words, produces before the mind an image of the whole.

“ Near the brown arch redoubling yonder loom,
The bones of an illustrious chieftain lie,
As trac’d among the fragments of his tomb,
The trophies of a broken frame imply.”

Underneath an arch in the wall is a mutilated statue of a

CAPTAIN STANLEY,
of the house of Derby.

This statue, when in full perfection, represented a man naked from the waist upwards, his legs and thighs armed, and at his head and feet a stag’s horn ; his hair long and disheveled, and a scroll in his hands, with his shield of arms across his middle or baslet.

Captain Stanley is said to have been excommunicated, but, upon shewing signs of repent-

ance, to have received funeral rites, on condition that his monument should bear those singular marks. This appears the most probable account, as the scroll in his hands seemed as though he was reading a confession, or act of contrition. In the reign of Henry VIII. a sir Humphrey Stanley, who had a dispute with the Chapter about conveying the water which supplies the Close through his lands, resided at Pipe-hall. It is also said, that he had a contention with the prebendary of Statford of his tythes. Perhaps this was the gentleman who incurred the censure of the Church for his impiety.

▲ Near this is a figure, said to be that of

DEAN HEYWOOD,
in an emaciated state



A STATUE, cut in grey marble, of a prelate with his mitre, remarkable for having the *stigmata*, or marks of our Saviour's wounds, on the hands and feet; a respectful superstition of ancient times. It is supposed that it is meant to commemorate

HUGH

HUGH de PATISHUL,
who was Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1239, but this cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty; however, it is probable that

“ The relics of a mitred Saint may rest,
Where, mould’ring in the niche, his statue stands,
Now nameless, as the croud that kiss’d his vest,
And crav’d the benediction of his hands.”

An effigies, underneath a mural arch, of the
great

BISHOP LANGTON,
with his pastoral staff in one hand, and the other
in the action of benediction,

The feet only, in a cavern, or niche, in the
wall, of

SIR GEORGE STRANGEWAYS.

The word *Strangeways* was recently distinguishable, but is now obliterated.

*The subsequent monuments, &c. have been erected
in this aisle since the civil war.*

: A mural tablet, inscribed,

“ Near this place lieth the body of
JOHN RAWLINS, esq.

of the city of Lichfield,
who departed this life 20th of June, 1741.

Also the remains of

MICHAËL RAWLINS,
of the city of Lichfield, esq :
He died 28th June, 1754, aged 71.

The two surviving sons of
John and Mary Rawlins.

As a grateful acknowledgment
of her two uncles great regard for her,
this monument is erected by their niece,
Mary, wife of John Haughton, esq. of Shenstone."



An ancient marble monument, inscribed,

" Juxta requiescit

GUALTERUS HORTON, S. T. B.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus venerabilis :

Rector de Walton super Trent :

Olim in Ecclesiâ Omnium Sanctorum Derbiensi
per multos annos

Concionator assiduus, facundus, celebris.

Vir

verè prudens, pius, sapiens :

Theologus eruditus, oratorius :

Literis Orientalibus, et

Patribus tam Græcis quam Latinis,

notus

notus et imbutus.
Veritatis
mitis, candidus Indagator ;
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
illustre Decus et Præsidium ;
Morum suavitate, animi candore,
Modestiâ, munificentia,
omnibus exemplar.
Obiit A. D. 1728.
A. ætat. suæ

74.

Christophorus Horton, de Catton, in agro
Derbiensi, Arm. hoc monumentum in Avunculi
memoriam gratitudinis ergo posuit, A. D. 1739."

Thus translated.

Near this place rest
the remains of

WALTER HORTON, B. D.

a venerable canon of this Cathedral ;
formerly at the church of All Saints at Derby,
for many years an attentive, eloquent,
and celebrated preacher.

A man at once truly prudent, wise, and religious.

A learned and eloquent theologian,
Well skilled in Oriental literature, and
in the Greek as well as Latin Fathers.

Mild and candid in his enquiries after Truth.

An illustrious ornament and defender
of the Church of England.

For sweetness of manners,
candour of mind, modesty, and munificence,
an example to all.

He died in the year of our Lord 1728,
aged 74.

CHRISTOPHER HORTON,
of Catton,
in the county of Derby, esq.
urged by gratitude,
erected this monument to the memory of his uncle
in the year of our Lord 1739.

A marble monument, inscribed,
Viator gratus ades. Tua refert scire
Qualis, in sarcophago, thesaurus conditur :
Exuviae puta JOH. HUTCHINSON, S. T. B.
Hujus Ecclesiae Cathed^{rae} pii et lauti Residentiarji :
Qui xciv agens ætatis suæ annum
xii Jan. diem clausit extremum,
An^o 1705.

Ultra quæris scire, quid boni fecit ?
Dicet Ecclesia, dicet Capitulum, et totus Chorus :
Abi,

Abi, et consimilem invenias.

Ita vocale fecit hoc marmor A^m. Hacket, Eq. Au.

Posuit tamen Eliz^a. Roades,

Filia defuncti natu maxima.

Thus translated.

O ! pensive traveller, pause, — it interests thee to learn how inestimable a treasure is concealed in this tomb; — the remains of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, bachelor of divinity, a pious and venerable canon of this cathedral, who died in the 94th year of his age, on the 12th of January, 1705. Wilt not thou enquire wherein consisted his numerous virtues ? — The church shall proclaim them — the books of record shall confirm them — and the whole choir re-echo his praise.

Go, and discover his equal !

Sir Andrew Hacket, knt. recorded his virtues ;
and Eliz. Roades, his eldest daughter,
erected this monument.

A neat monument, with the following words :

“ Juxta heic situs est

RICHARDUS BAGOT,

Filius natu minimus Hervci Bagot, Baronetti ;

1711

agrarum

flagrante nuperrimâ Fanaticorum conjuratione,
hujus munitionis præfectus ;

Qui in fatali isto Navesbeiensi prælio
fortissimè dimicans, lethaliter vulneratus,

cœlebs occubuit

die mensis Julij 1^o.

A^o. D^o. MDCXLV^o.

In English.

Near this place rests
the body of

RICHARD BAGOT,

youngest son of sir Hervey Bagot, baronet, lieutenant of this garrison ; who, in a recent action with the Rebels, at the fatal battle of Navesby, bravely fighting in a loyal cause, received his death wound, on the 1st of July, in the year of our Lord 1645.

Underneath a window neatly ornamented with foliage, within an iron railing, decorated with five gilt mitres, is a noble raised tomb, to the memory of that benevolent and distinguished character,

BISHOP

BISHOP HACKET *.

with his effigies recumbent in complete *pontificalibus*, richly gilt and painted.

At the head of the statue is written, "I will not suffer mine eyes to sleep, till I have found out a place for the temple of the Lord." Psalm 138. At the feet, "Quam speciosa vestigia evangelizantium pacem!" — How beautiful are the feet of those that preach the Gospel of peace! Motto of the arms of the see, &c., at the head of the tomb, "Zelus domus tuæ exedit me." — The zeal of thy house had eaten me up; Motto of his own shield, at the feet, "Inservi Deo, et lactare." — I have served the Lord, and rejoiced.

At the base of the tomb is described, "Optimo Patri, pientissimus filius, Andreas Hacket, miles, posuit." — Andrew Hacket, knt. his most dutiful son caused this tomb to be erected to the memory of the best of fathers.

* "— Blest is he indeed who hence can rise
Above the applause of men, reposing on the skies."

Upon

Upon a mural tablet, under the window,
is inscribed,

" JOHANNIS HACKET,

Episc. Lichf. et Coventr. cineribus sacrum,
Præmæ Pæietatis et summæ eloquentiæ Præsulem,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Fidei Orthodoxæ
Assertorem strenuum,
Concionatorem etiam ad ultimum assiduum,
Et

Superstitionis Babylonice tam naturæ hostem,

Ut pænè in cinis straverit Loyalitas

(Raro exemplo

Ut Poeta præluderet Theologo);

Vitæ denique integritate et innocentia,

Morum suavitate et candore,

Charitate erga pauperes eximia,

Et liberalitate erga suos insignem typum;

(verbo omnia)

JOH. WILLIAMS, Metropol. Ebor. Patroni

sui Ectypum

[(desine ulterius quærere).

Ista omnia tabula hæc unico in HACKET exhibet.

Subtus positum cætera Marmor habet.

Obiit 28. Oct. 1670.

sub anno ætatis suæ 79.

Sistamus ergo !

Moræ

Moræ pretium est scire,
 Quis demum LANGTHONO claudit latus?
 Solus HACKETUS tanto dignus contubernio;
 Cujus piæ liberalitati debetur,
 Quod LANGTHONI cineres non frigescunt,
 Ædis Cathedralis Lichfeldiæ Instaurator illic,
 Restaurator hic jacet,
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ antistitem par ingens,
 Eoque ingentiùs quòd sibimet pares,
 Scire vis, Lector,
 Quàm ‘ multis ille bonis flebilis occidit?’
 Schola Regia Westmonast. Alumnum,
 Collegium S. S. Trinatat. Cantabr. Socium,
 Eccl. Sancti Andreæ Holbourn } Quadragenarium
 Et Chyham in agro Surriensi } Rectorem,
 Ædes D. Pauli Residentiarium,
 Sedes hæc Episcopalis dignissimum sibi
 Præsulem abreptum deflet.
 Sed ludo te, Viator,
 Dum inter mortuos refero
 eum VIRUM,
 Quem restauratæ Pauli reliquiæ et Ceaddæ ruinæ,
 Quem Hospitium Episcopale S. S. Trinît. Coll.
 de novo exstructum,
 et Cantabr. Bibliotheca libris cumulatè aucta,
 longum dabunt superstitem.”

Thus

Thus translated.

Sacred to the ashes of

JOHN HACKET,

Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry :

A pious and most eloquent preacher, a faithful defender of the English Church, an assiduous attender of his duty, even to the last; and so early an enemy to Babylonish superstition, that he defeated the Jesuits almost in his cradle, and, by a singular example, the Poet preceded the Divine.

A character distinguished by the integrity and innocence of his life, pleasantness and candour of his manners, eminent charity to the poor, and liberality to his friends.

In a word, the copy of his patron, **JOHN WILLIAMS**, Archbishop of York.

Ask then no more.

This tablet recordeth all those particulars in **HACKET** alone; the marble underneath exhibits the rest.

He died on the 28th of October, 1670, in the 79th year of his age.

Let

Let us then stop.

The advantage of a pause is, to learn who rests by the side of LANGTON? — HACKER alone is worthy of so great an honour; to his pious munificence is owing that the ashes of LANGTON are not exposed to the cold. Here lies the restorer, there the builder of Lichfield cathedral; equally great with the ancient Fathers, and the more illustrious from their exact resemblance to each other,

Art not thou anxious to be informed, O! reader, how universally by good men he died lamented. — The Royal school of Westminster laments the loss of a scholar; Trinity college Cambridge, a fellow; the churches of Saint Andrew, Holborn, and Cheam, Surrey, a rector of forty years standing; Saint Paul's church bewails a worthy canon, and this Episcopal See a most worthy Prelate,

But I trifle with thee, reader, whilst I place among the dead, that man whom the repairs of St. Paul and ruins of St. Chad, the episcopal lodge at Trinity college, which he rebuilt, and the library at Cambridge, which he greatly augmented

mented with books, shall transmit to the latest posterity.

A marble monument, ornamented with foliated sculpture, with the following epitaph.

“ Juxta depositæ jacent

EXUVIÆ JOHANNIS RAWLINS,

nuper de Civitate Litchfeild, gen.

Mariæ, Gualteri Bagnold, gen. filiæ

Æœlici se junxit connubio ;

et postquam per decem lustra egisset vitam
honestam, tranquillam, dilectam,

suis non sibi brevem,

obiit pridie nonas Decembris,

anno Salutis MDCLXXXV.

Tam chari capitis piæ memor

posuit hoc sepulchrale saxum

Maria inœstissima conjux vix superstes.

Hic etiam inhumati sunt

Thomas et Gratia bini ex tredecim liberi

ejusdem Johannis ex Mariæ uxore genti.

Thus translated.

Near this place are deposited the remains of

JOHN RAWLINS,

late of the city of Lichfield, gent.

who married Mary daughter of William Bagnold, gent. He regarded more the happiness
of

((135.))

of his family than himself, and after an honourable, tranquil, and pleasant, though short life, died in the 40th year of his age, on the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1685. Mary, his wife, scarce surviving his loss, piously and affectionately mindful of her deceased husband, has erected this monument to his memory.

Here also rest

the remains of

THOMAS and GRACE,

two of the thirteen children of the said John and Mary Rawlins.

A neat marble pyramidical monument, with the following words ;

“ To the memory of :

RICHARD SMALBROKE, D. D.

who was consecrated Bishop of St. David's

Feb. 2, 1728 ;

confirmed Bishop of this Diocese

February 20, 1730 ;

and died December 22, 1749,

aged 77.”

A marble monument to the memory of Richard Bassaro, Sarah his wife, and several of their children. A. D. 1721.

L

An

An antique mural tablet, with the following epitaph.

“ *M. S.*

NICHOLAI BROOKES,

de Halloughton, in agro Warwicensi,

(Nich. fil.)

Coll Oriel. in Acad. Oxon. nuper Socij, ac Aulæ
S. Mariæ ibidem Principalis venerandi, qui sine
prole superstitute octogenarius obiit xxv° die Julij,
A. D. MDCLXVII°

Necnon Mariæ filiæ Johannis Ancores, de
Brand, in com. Salop, conjugis suæ chariss.
quæ obiit xiii° Maij, A. D. MDCLXVIII°.”

In English.

Sacred to the memory of

NICHOLAS BROOKES,

of Halloughton,

in the county of Warwick,

(son of Nicholas Brookes)

late Fellow of Oriel College,

in the University of Cambridge ;

and the venerable Principal of St. Mary's hall ;

who, without any surviving offspring,

died in the 80th year of his age,

on the 25th of July,

A. D. 1667.

As

As also,
MARY,
the daughter of John Ancors,
of Brand,
in the county of Salop,
his beloved wife,
who died on the 13th of May,
A. D. 1668.

The space between the singular monument of which the head and feet are only to be seen is now filled up with a neat marble monument thus inscribed :

“ In a vault near this place in the church-yard are interred the remains of MARY the wife of the Rev. J. G. NORBURY, and daughter of the Rev. James Falconer, Prebendaries of this Cathedral.

She died Jan. 23d, 1797, aged 31.

In the same vault are likewise deposited the remains of her two children, WILLIAM and MARY.

If practical piety, steadfast reliance on our Saviour, universal benevolence, charity, and a
I 2 conscientious

conscientious discharge of the duties of a wife, a parent, a daughter, and a sister, entitle a departing soul to a reward in Heaven, that of Mary Norbury cannot fail of attaining it.

Reader, from her example learn to live and die.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Rev. J. G. NORBURY, who died Oct. 6th, 1800, aged 42."

In the aisle near the North door are two handsome white marble monuments :

"To the memory of HARRIET ANNE LISTER, wife of Thomas Lister, Esq. LL. D. of Armitage Park in this county, and youngest daughter of John Seale, of Mount Boom, in the county of Devon, Esq.

She died Dec. 4th, 1802, aged 24; leaving issue one son, Thomas Henry.

Pure as her life, and spotless as her mind,
Celestial spirits guard the sacred earth,
Where, in her cold and early grave enshrin'd,
Sleeps the fair image of angelic worth.

Long

Long o'er her couch while pale Consumption hung,
 And seiz'd with icy hand the rose of youth,
 Submission's gentlest accents grac'd her tongue,
 Still beam'd her eyes inform'd by heavenly truth.

Yet from those eyes one tear of nature stole,
 As round her faded form unconscious prest
 A smiling infant, and, without controul,
 A doting husband's anguish stood confest.

Harriet, but e'en whilst health and joy were thine,
 God's awful word still sway'd thy sainted breast.
 Go, then, and as thou liv'dst in hope divine,
 In glory rise, and be for ever blest."

" In a vault near this place
 rest the remains of JOHN FLETCHER, esq.
 senior proctor in this diocese,
 and registrar and clerk to the Dean and Chapter;
 the duties of which offices he discharged
 with singular zeal and fidelity.
 He was charitable to the poor;
 and, during a long and active life,
 an uniformly sincere Christian.

His grandson, Thomas Lister, erected this
 monument as a token of gratitude to his kind
 and generous benefactor.

The remains of MARTHA, the wife of John
 Fletcher, esq. are also deposited in this vault.

She was a pious and excellent woman.

M. S.

J. F.	}	1799,	æt.	{	93.
obiit					
M. F.	}	1777,		{	37."

On the opposite side the door a fine white and grey marble monument, over which is a beautiful urn :

" J. G. died Oct. 30, 1791,
aged 81.

Sacred to the memory of JANE,
daughter of Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, baronet,
and widow of the Rev. Fra. Gastrell, clerk,
who, to the last moment of her life,
was constantly employed in acts of secret and
extensive charity ;
and, on her death, bequeathed
to numerous benevolent institutions
a considerable portion of her property.

This monument is erected by her five
nephews and three nieces, who partook equally
and amply of her bounty.

Let not thine alms, the Holy Jesus cried,
Be seen of men, or dealt with conscious pride ;

So

So shall the Lord, whose eye pervades the breast,
For thee unfold the mansions of the bless'd.

O'er her whose life this precept held in view,
A friend to want, when all false friends withdrew,
May these chaste lines, to genuine worth assign'd,
Pour the full tribute of a grateful mind.

Sweet as at noon-tide's sultry beam the shower
That steals refreshing o'er the wither'd flower,
Her silent aid, by soothing pity giv'n,
Sunk through the heart, the dew of gracious Heav'n.
Deeds such as these, poor shade, shall ever bloom,
Shall live through time, and glow beyond the tomb.

Through thee, the orphan owns parental care,
Bends the glad knee, and breathes the frequent prayer;
Through thee, the debtor, from despondence fled,
Clasps his fond babes, and hails his native shed;
Through thee, the slave, unbound his massy chain,
Shouts with new joy, and lives a man again;
Through thee, the savage, on a distant shore,
His Saviour hears, and droops with doubt no more.

O thou, who ling'ring here shall heave the sigh,
The warm tear trembling on thy pensive eye;
Go, and the couch of hopeless sorrow tend,
The poor man's guardian, and the widow's friend.
Go, and the path which Aston lately trod
Shall guide thy footsteps to the throne of God.

Having now reviewed the solemn mementos
of death, permit me to repeat these expressive
lines of a favourite Poet :

“ A fatten from some greedy vault,
 Amidst that cloister'd gloom,
 Bids me (and it's a solemn thought !)
 Reflect upon the Tomb.

The Tomb ! — The consecrated Dome,
 The Temple rais'd to peace !
 The port that to its friendly home
 Compels the human race !

“ Hither let Luxury lead her loose-rob'd train,
 Here flatter pride on purple-painted wings,
 And from the moral prospect learn, — how vain
 The wish that sighs for sublunary things.”

Cunningham.

A door in this aisle (South) underneath an antique gallery (in the front of the Record-office for official papers, &c. relating to the business of the Ecclesiastical Court) leads to the Sacristy, where the monks, &c. formerly deposited the consecrated vessels, and other sacred moveables belonging to the church. These rooms, or rather cells, are now used to lay ladders, scaffolding, &c. in.

Here are the remains of the rich altar-piece of Grecian architecture, which formerly terminated the choir, and much impaired the beauty of this truly elegant Gothic structure :

" ——— Piety with mystic-meaning beads,
 Bowing to Saints, on ev'ry side inura'd,
 Trod oft the solitary path that leads
 Where, now, the sacred altar lies o'erturn'd.

Behind the choir was St. Mary's chapel, with a stone screen, the most elegant which can be imagined, embattled at top, and adorned with several rows of Gothic niches of most exquisite workmanship; each formerly containing a small statue. Beneath them were thirteen stalls, with Gothic work over each. In this part of the Cathedral are nine windows, narrower, loftier, and of more elegant work, than any of the others; three on each side, and three at the end. In this chapel stood the shrine of St. Chad. Here was interr'd Cleored, King of the Mercians; and near the entrance was a fragment of singular sculpture, of two Gothic arches: beneath one was a King sitting with his hand on a young Prince; in the other, a Monarch was also seated. The stone screen, in the course of the late alterations, was taken entirely down, and the materials used to place the organ upon,

* The ORGAN, which reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. Samuel Green, London, stands near the centre of the church, and is composed of the following steps:

SWELL

upon, and form pillars, &c. for the entrance into the choir, which is enriched with elegant sculpture, and a gallery, that runs embattled beneath the windows. On each side were six statues, placed in beautiful Gothic niches, and very richly painted. The first, on the left, was St. Peter; the next, the Virgin Mary; the third, Mary Magdalen, with the drapery disheveled. The other three were St. Philip, St. James, and St. Christopher, with Christ on his shoulders.

The part which was called St. Mary's chapel is now laid to the body of the Choir, and neatly pewed; beside which, there are forty-eight stalls,

SWELL.	GREAT-ORGAN
Hautboy	Cornet
Trumpet	Trumpet
Cornet	Trumpet
Principal	Sesquialtra
Dulciana	Firniture
Open Diapason	Terce
Stop Diapason	Fifteenth
CHAIR-ORGAN	Twelfth
Fifteenth	Principal
Flute	Stop Diapason
Principal	Open Diapason
Stop Diapason	Open Diapason
Dulciana	

richly.

richly carved, for the members of the church, &c.; twenty-four on each side. Those on the North side are terminated by the pulpit; and those on the South side by the Bishop's throne, which is adorned with a mitre, and the arms of the see. The names of the contributors toward the repairs of the church in Bishop Hacket's time, and particularly the erection of these stalls, are recorded, within a shield, over each stall, in gold letters, and the titles of the respective prebends inscribed underneath.

The elegant free-stone stalls at the West end are thus distinguished.

DECANUS.

DEAN.

ARMITAGE.

The richly carved stalls on the South side are thus inscribed.

Prænobilis heros Theophilus Comes Huntingdon,
F. F. (i. e. fieri fecit)

The most noble hero Theophilus Earl Huntingdon caused this to be erected.

BISHOPSHULL.

Honorat.

Honorat. Nicholau Com. de Scarsdale, F. F.
The most honourable Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale
caused this to be erected.

PIPA-MINOR.

Ricardus Comes Dorset F. F.
Richard Earl of Dorset caused this to be erected.
WHITTINGTON.

Thomas Comes Southampton, Thesaurar. Ang-
liæ, F. F.

Thomas Earl of Southampton, Treasurer of Eng-
land, caused this to be erected.

UFTON.

Edvardus Comes Clarendon, Cancellarius Ang-
liæ, F. F.

Edward Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of Eng-
land, caused this to be erected.

OFFLEY.

Richardus Busby, S. T. P. F. F.
Richard Busby, Doctor of Divinity, caused this
to be erected.

PIPA-PARVA.

Richardus Allestrey, S. T. P. F. F.
Richard Allestrey, D. D. caused this to be erected.

WELLINGTON.

Georgius

Georgius Epis. Wintonie F. F.
George Bishop of Winchester caused this to be
erected.

GAIA-MAJOR,

Prænobilis heros Robertus Baro Digby, de Geashill in Hibernia, F. F.

The most noble hero Robert Lord Digby, of
Geashill in Ireland, caused this to be erected.

TACHBROOK:

*The intermediate stalks, assigned for the vicars, &c.
bear these inscriptions,*

Richardus Terrick, Arm. F. F.
Richard Terrick, esq. caused this to be erected.

Gualterus Chetwynd, Arm. F. F.
Walter Chetwynd, esq. caused this to be erected.
Edwardus Vernon, Trib. Milit. R. F.
Colonel Edward Vernon, caused this to be erected.

Thomas Beverley, Eq. Aurat. F. F.
Thomas Beverley, kn^t, caused this to be erected.
Gilbertus Archiep. Cantuar. F. F.
Gilbert Archbishop of Canterbury, caused this
to be erected.

Daniel

Daniel Sheldon, Arm. F. F.

Daniel Sheldon, esq. caused this to be erected.

Then follow the other prebends on this side.

Johan. Baro Berkley F. F.

John Lord Berkley caused this to be erected.

WOLVER.

Randolph. Egerton, Arm. Trib. Milit. F. F.

Col. Randolph Egerton caused this to be erected.

TERVIN.

Brianus Broughton, Bar^{us}, F. F.

Brian Broughton, baronet, caused this to be erected.

FREEFORD.

Samuel Gardner, S. T. P. F. F.

Samuel Gardner, D. D. caused this to be erected.

CANCELLARIUS.

CHANCELLOR.

Thomas Trevor, bar^{us}, F. F.

Tho. Trevor, baronet, caused this to be erected.

ARCHID. DERB.

ARCHDEACON of DERBY.

Johannes

Johannes Epis. Dunelm. F. F.

John Bishop of Durham caused this to be erected.

ARCHID. SALOP.

ARCHDEACON OF SALOP.

Joh. Robinson, Bar^{on}, Custos Turris Lond. F. F.

John Robinson, baronet, keeper of the Tower
of London, caused this to be erected.

West end.

PRÆCENTOR.

LONGDON.

North side.

Andreas Hacket, Arm. F. F.

Andrew Hacket, esq. caused this to be erected.

WEEFORD.

Guliel. Ashburnham, Trib'. Milit. F. F.

Col. W. Ashburnham caused this to be erected.

GAIA-MINOR.

Johan. Ashburnham, Arm. F. F.

John Ashburnham, esq. caused this to be erected.

UFTON.

Georgius Baro Berkley F. F.

George Lord Berkley caused this to be erected.

SANDIACRE.

Edvardus

Edvardus Bagot, bar^{on}, F. F.

Edward Bagot, baronet, caused this to be erected.

DASSET-PARVA.

Rolandus Okeover, de Okeover, Miles, F. F.

Major Rowland Oakover, of Oakover, caused
this to be erected.

FLIXTON.

Georgius Dux Albemarle F. F.

George Duke of Albemarle caused this to be
erected.

BOBENHALL.

Domina Maria Armin, Baronettissa, F. F.

Dame Maria Armin caused this to be erected,

RYTON.

Georgius Cartwright, Vicecomes, Eq. Aurat.
F. F.

George Cartwright, knt. sheriff, caused this to
be erected.

COLWICH.

b.

Then follow the stalls of the vicars, &c.

Gulielmus Bourman, Eq. Aur. F. F.

William Bourman, knt. caused this to be erected.

Franciscus Dyve, Arm. F. F.

Francis Dyve, esq. caused this to be erected.

Guil. Venables, fil. Baronis de Kinderton.

William Venables, son of Lord Kinderton, caused
this to be erected.

Henricus Marchio Dorcest. F. F.

Henry Marquis of Dorchester caused this to be
erected.

Henricus Sprott, Arm. F. F.

Henry Sprott, esq. caused this to be erected.

Stephanus Fox, Eques Aurat. F. F.

Stephen Fox, knight, caused this to be erected.

Then follow the other prebends, on this side.

Prænob. Guliel. Legge, Secretiori Cubic. Regis
Trib. Milit. F. F.

The most noble Col. William Legge, one of the
gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy-chamber,
caused this to be erected.

DERNFORD.

Georgius Legge, Arm. F. F.

George Legge, esq. caused this to be erected.

STOTFOLD.

Johannes Comes Bridgewater F. F.

John Earl of Bridgewater caused this to be erected.

CURBOROUGH.

**Prænobilis Vir D^r. Robertus Coke, Eq. Aurat. et
Baronettus, F. F.**

The very noble Robert Coke, knight and baronet, caused this to be erected.

THESAURARIUS.

TREASURER.

Johannes Warner, S. T. P. F. F.

John Warner, D. D. caused this to be erected.

ARCHID. STAFF.

ARCHDEACON of STAFFORD.

Digniss. Vir Johannes Sharp, Arm. F. F.

The most worthy gentleman John Sharp, esq. caused this to be erected.

ARCHID. COVENTR.

ARCHDEACON of COVENTRY.

**Clariss. Vir Tho. Whitmore, Miles honoratiss.
Ordinis de Balneo, F. F.**

The very illustrious gentleman Colonel Thomas Whitmore, knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, caused this to be erected.

A neat

A neat floor, of grey and white marble, lozengy, between the stalls and pews, leads to the altar, which is of free-stone, neatly sculptured, and enriched with a beautiful painted window, most exquisitely executed by Mr. Eggington of Handsworth. The subject is the Resurrection of Jesus, from a design of West's. The effect of the preter-natural light is chaste, but brilliant; the form of the ascending Saviour—graceful, and the countenance animated.

“ Here the mild sun, through faint encypher'd glass,
 Illumes with mellow light that brown-brow'd aile ;
 Many wrapt hours might meditation pass,
 Slow moving, 'twixt the pillars and the pile.”

BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
DIOCESE
OF
LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY,
AND
GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

THE DIOCESE of **LICHFIELD** and **COVENTRY** contains the whole county of Stafford (except Brome and Clent, which belong to Worcester), all Derbyshire, the greater part of Warwickshire, and near half Shropshire : divided under the four archdeaconries of Coventry, Stafford, Derby, and Salop. These jurisdictions are subdivided into deanries, and the deanries into parishes.

COVENTRY has the deanries of Coventry, Arden, Marton, and Stoneley, in the county of Warwick.

STAFFORD

STAFFORD contains the Deanries of Lapley and Treizull, Leek and Alveton, Newcastle and Stone, Tamworth and Tutbury, in the county of Stafford.

DERBY comprizes the deanries of Derby, Castillar, Chesterfield, High-Peak, and Repton, in the county of Derby.

SALOP includes the Deanries of Newport and Salop in the county of Salop.

The archdeaconry of Chester continued in this diocese till the year 1541, when it became a distinct see.

Here is not any archdeacon denominated from Lichfield; which is the only cathedral, except Peterborough and Bristol, both which are of Henry the VIIIth's foundation, that does not entitle an archdeacon.

The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is patron of his four archdeaconries.

The subordinate deanries or divisions of the archdeaconries were formerly superintended by

rural deans, who are very ancient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though the deanries still subsist as an ecclesiastical partition of the diocese or archdeaconries. Sir William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, observes, that these rural deans seem to have been deputies of the bishop, planted all round his diocese, the better to inspect the conduct of the parochial clergy; to enquire into and report dilapidations; and to examine the candidates for confirmation; and, according to Gibson, armed, in minuter matters, with an inferior degree of coercive authority.

The clergy's tenths, agreeable to Heylin, in this extensive diocese, amount to 590*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The number of parishes are 557, whereof 250 are impropriate; though, including chapels, there are no less than 643.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral is governed by a dean and four residentiary canons, who, during their residence, are, by themselves or their competent

tent deputies, hearers of causes, and judges in causes of instance, in their chapter-house in this church, and attend there for that purpose on every other Friday, if not an holy-day. They likewise attend in the chapter-house every Friday throughout the year, for admitting of canons, prebendaries, vicars'-choral, and granting licences to curates and schoolmasters within their jurisdictions, and for the due and strict regulation of the vicars and other officers of the church, called hebdomadary chapters, which no way relate to those chapters that are called court-days, where causes of instance are proceeded in. The whole church and close of Lichfield are regulated by local statutes confirmed by the dean and chapter and the bishop's episcopal seal thereto affixed. No appeal from any grievance or dispute arising within the close can be made to any person but the bishop of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being. These privileges and immunities were granted to the dean and chapter and inhabitants of the close of Lichfield by king Edward IV. and afterwards ratified and confirmed by James I. in the twenty-first year of his reign.

In the time of Henry VIII, (1526) a collection of the statutes of this church was made, which filled twenty-one volumes in folio. These statutes were confirmed by cardinal Wolsey, as *Legate de latere* to the Pope. By them it was appointed that every bishop of Lichfield should be sworn to defend the rights and liberties of the Church according to his abilities; to observe and defend the statutes and approved ancient customs; and not to alienate or any way damage the revenues and possessions of his see. It was appointed that the dean should be sworn to continual residence, as accustomed; to be faithful to the Church, and not to reveal the secrets of the chapter; to observe and defend the statutes and approved ancient customs; to behave himself with humility and patience, and to excite all those that are under his government to follow his example. The statutes directed that every canon should be sworn to be obedient to the dean and chapter in all canonical commands; to defend the rights and liberties of the Church; to observe the statutes and approved ancient customs; to be faithful to the Church, and not to reveal the secrets of the chapter. It was likewise ordained that the vicars, &c. should be sworn to the same effect.

MEMBERS

MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

THE members of the cathedral of Lichfield are, a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, who have all prebends, and some of them other benefices annexed to their dignities. There are twenty-seven other prebends, of which that of Eccleshall is united to the bishoprick. Out of these thirty-one prebends, the dean and four more are styled canons residentiary ; which four are appointed by the bishop, and constitute the chapter. There are besides four other canons upon a new foundation, but these have no voice in the chapter. The minor-canons are twelve ; five whereof are styled priest-vicars, and the other seven lay-vicars. Here is also a sacrist and sub-sacrist, and organist, eight choristers, and two virgers.

The five priest-vicars are denominated from the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and prebend of Offley. The first of which, *i. e.* the precentor's-vicar, is called subchanter ; the second is styled the dean's-vicar ; the third the chancellor's-vicar ; the fourth the treasurer's-vicar or sacrist ; and the fifth the prebendary of Offley's vicar.

ORIGIN AND ENDOWMENTS
OF THE
BISHOPRICK, DEAN AND CHAPTER,
DEANRY, PRECENTORSHIP, CHANCELLORSHIP, TREASURER-
SHIP, ARCHDEACONRIES, AND PREBENDS,
OF THIS
CATHEDRAL;

With the Nature of the several Dignities and Offices.

BISHOPRICK.

THE name of Bishop is derived from the Latin *Episcopus*; from which the Saxons formed *biscop*, which was afterwards softened into *bishop*. Ayliffe, in his *Paterson*, observes that a bishop is an overseer or superintendant of religious matters in the Christian Church.

The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in short every other bishop, is elected by the chapter of his cathedral church, by virtue of a licence from the crown. Blackstone says, election was, in very early times, the usual mode of elevation to the episcopal chair throughout Christendom; and this was promiscuously performed by the laity as well as the clergy; till at length it becoming tumultuous, the sovereigns of the respective kingdoms of Europe, took

took the appointment, in some degree, into their own hands, by reserving to themselves the right of confirming these elections, and of granting investiture of the temporalities, which now began almost universally to be annexed to this spiritual dignity ; without which confirmation and investiture the elected bishop could neither be consecrated, nor receive any secular profits. This right was fully acknowledged in the emperor Charlemagne in the year 773 by pope Hadrian I. and the council of Lateran, and universally exercised by other Christian princes : but the policy of the court of Rome at the same time began by degrees totally to exclude the laity from a share in these elections, and to confine them entirely to the clergy, which at length was completely effected ; the mere form of election appearing to the people to be a thing of little consequence, while the crown was in possession of an absolute negative, which was almost equivalent to a direct right of nomination. Hence the right of appointing to bishopricks is said to have been in the crown of England (as well as other kingdoms in Europe) even in the Saxon times ; because the rights of confirmation and investiture were, in effect, though not in form, a right of complete donation.

tion. But when, by length of time, the custom of making elections by the clergy only was fully established, the popes began to except to the usual mode of granting these investitures, which was *per annulum et baculum*, by the prince's delivering to the prelate a ring and a pastoral staff or crosier; pretending that this was an encroachment on the Church's authority, and an attempt, by these symbols, to confer a spiritual jurisdiction: and pope Gregory the Seventh, toward the close of the eleventh century, published a bull of excommunication against all princes who should dare to confer investitures, and all prelates who should venture to receive them. This was a bold step toward effecting the plan then adopted by the Roman see, of rendering the clergy entirely independent of the civil authority: and long and eager were the contests occasioned by this Papal claim. But at length, when the emperor Henry V. agreed to remove all suspicions of encroachment on the spiritual character, by conferring investitures for the future *per sceptrum*, and not *per annulum et baculum*; and when the kings of England and France consented also to alter the forms in their kingdoms, and receive only homage from the bishops
for

for their temporalities, the court of Rome found it prudent to suspend for a while its other pretensions.

It is mentioned in the Memoirs of Matthew Paris, (A. D. 1107) that this concession was obtained from king Henry I. of England, by means of that obstinate and arrogant prelate archbishop Anselm; but king John, (about a century afterward) in order to obtain the protection of the pope against his discontented barons, was also prevailed upon to give up, by charter, to all the monasteries and cathedrals in the kingdom, the free right of electing their prelates, whether abbots or bishops; reserving only to the crown, the custody of the temporalities during the vacancy; the form of granting a licence to elect (which is the original of our *congé d'élire*), on refusal whereof the electors might proceed without it; and the right of approbation afterward, which, according to Matthew Paris, A. D. 1214, was not to be denied without a reasonable and lawful cause. This grant was expressly recognized and confirmed in king John's *Magna Charta*, chapter the first, as appears by the edition published at Oxford in the year of our Lord 1759. This privilege was
again

again established by an act of parliament passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward III.

But by a statute made in the 25th of Henry VIII. the ancient right of nomination was, in effect, restored to the crown : it being enacted, that at every future avoidance or vacancy of a bishoprick the king may send the dean and chapter his usual licence to proceed to election, which is also to be accompanied with a letter missive from the king, containing the name of the person whom he would have them elect : and, if the dean and chapter delay their election above twelve days, the nomination devolves to the king, who may, by letters patent, appoint such person as he pleases. This election or nomination must be signified by the king's letters patent to the archbishop of the province, requiring him to confirm, invest, and consecrate the person so elected, which he is bound to perform immediately, under the penalties of a *præmunire*. After which the bishop shall sue to the king for his temporalities, shall make oath to the king and none other, and shall take restitution of his secular possessions out of the king's hands only.

The

The temporalities of the see of Lichfield and Coventry were, in the year 1534, estimated at 668*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and the spiritualities 89*l.* 5*s.* after a deduction of 92*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* for reprisals, the total clear annual amount being 756*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* according to which sum it was then rated for first-fruits and tenths. It is now reduced to 559*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* so that about 200*l.* has been abated in consequence of alienations.

The value of the respective estates in 1534, after all deductions, was thus computed :

TEMPORALITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Lichfield and Whittington rents	62	3	1
Perquisit. Curiar.....	1	0	0
Et. Molind.....	30	0	0
Beaudesert Manor.....	7	13	4
Longdon Manor.....	36	5	1
Perquisit. Curiar.....	1	0	0
Cannock Manor.....	15	8	8
Rugely, and in Rugely parish	12	9	11
Heywood Manor et Curiã.....	55	13	9
Brewood Manor et Curiã.....	58	2	11
Eccleshall Castle and Manor...	87	7	1
In Heywood and Blore.....	8	2	10

Total in Staffordshire.. 375 6 8

In

	£.	s.	d.
In county of Salop, Prees manor . . .	47	10	10
————— Derby, Swallow manor . .	70	19	9
————— Chester, Wibunbury . . .	71	9	4
————— Warwick, Tachbrook with Itchington	91	4	9
————— Middlesex, mansion in the Strand	10	12	0
Total of temporalities . .	£.667	3	4

SPIRITUALITIES.

Wibunbury rectory	30	0	0
Dernford	18	0	0
Pensions, &c.	39	10	0
Synodals	1	15	0
Clear total of both . .	£.756	8	4

The manors of Longdon, Beaudesert, Cannock, Rugeley, and Heywood, and the episcopal palace in London, are entirely alienated. But king Edward VI. (August 20th, 1547) in consideration of those manors, with the addition of Berkswick, granted to Richard Sampson, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the rec-

tories

tries of Wolstanton, Staffordshire ; Belgrave, Leicestershire ; Towcester, Pightesly, and Buckby, Northamptonshire ; Towen, Merionethshire ; and the deanry of Gnosall, with the four prebends in the county of Stafford ; all of the yearly value of 183*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

By this grant those benefices, being appropriated to the bishoprick, seem, from good rectories, to be reduced to small vicarages or stipendiary curacies, as they remain to this day.

Strype, in his Memoirs, observes, that bishop Sampson exchanged two of the best manors for two benefices esteemed as much in value, but the royalty was lost : one of them, Beaudesert, was conferred upon sir William Paget, who, in the year 1549, being created a baron, derived his title from thence.

In Dugdale's Warwickshire we are informed that this prelate, about the same time, parted with the manors of Gaydon, Chadsunt, Bishop's-Itchington, and Tachbrook, and the patronage of Fenny-Compton in that county.

The revenues of this see being thus alienated in the time of Edward VI. there remained little for queen Elizabeth to deprive it of; though we find that in the 15th year of her reign she obtained a grant from bishop Bentham of Buckby rectory and advowson for sixty years; and, in the 25th year of her reign, a lease was made to the crown of Belgrave rectory, and some lands at Eccleshall, for fifty years.

The archbishop of Canterbury (the same as the archbishop of York in his province) has a customary prerogative, when the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, or any other bishop, is consecrated by him; to name a clerk or chaplain of his own to be provided for by the bishop; in lieu of which it is now usual for the bishop to make over by deed to the archbishop, his executors and assigns, the next presentation of such dignity or benefice in the bishop's disposal within that see, as the archbishop himself shall choose; which is therefore called his Option.

The present state of this see may be judged, in some measure, from the preceding statement, and from the account in the former pages of the lands, &c. sold in the civil wars.

In

In 1102 the see was removed to Coventry, but restored to Lichfield about 1185; when it was agreed that the bishop should include in his style both places, giving the precedence to Coventry; that they should elect their bishop alternately, and the two churches constitute one joint chapter, in which the prior of Coventry should be principal. It continued in this state till 1541, when, on the dissolution of the monastery of Coventry, and the taking down of that elegant cathedral, an act was passed in the 33d of Henry VIII. to establish the dean and chapter the sole chapter for the bishop; but his style is *Lichfield and Coventry*.

The bishop is patron of the following eleven livings in his diocese, *viz.*: the rectory of St. Philip, Birmingham, and the vicarage of Dunchurch in the county of Warwick; vicarage of Duffield in the county of Derby; the vicarage of Prees in the county of Salop; the vicarages of Eccleshall, Hanbury, Penn, Wolstanton, and Bushbury, and the perpetual curacies of Gnosall, and Ipstones, Staffordshire. He is also patron of Towcester, Buckby, and Pighesley, Vicarages in Northamptonshire; the rectory of Belgrave, in Leicestershire; Burton, Wibunbury, and

Copenhall, Cheshire; and Townen, Merionethshire.

Blackstone informs us, that it is the office of the bishop to institute and direct induction to all ecclesiastical livings in his diocese. His power and authority, besides the administration of certain holy ordinances peculiar to his sacred function, consist principally in inspecting the manners of the people and clergy, and punishing them, in order to reformation, by ecclesiastical censures. To this purpose he has several courts under him, and may visit at pleasure any part of his diocese.

DEAN AND CHAPTER.

THE dean and chapter are the council of the bishop, to assist him with their advice in matters of religion, and also in the temporal concerns of his see; the word *chapter*, from the Latin *capitulum*, signifying in our common law, as well as the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church — Addison (on Italy) observes, “ the abbot takes the advice and consent of his
“ chapter,

“ chapter, before he enters on any matters of “ importance.” When the rest of the clergy were settled in the several parishes of the diocese, these were reserved for the celebration of divine service in the bishop’s own cathedral; and the chief of them, who presided over the rest, obtained the name of *decanus*, or dean, being probably first appointed to superintend ten canons or prebendaries.

The estate of the chapter, except some few demesnes at Alrewas and King’s-Bromley, consists chiefly of impropriations: the clear yearly value, in the year 1534, was stated at only 275*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the tenths at 27*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* These arose from the impropriations of Bake-well, Hope, and Tiddeswall, with its chapels, in the county of Derby, the product of which was computed at above 200*l.* of the 275*l.* The residue arises from Arely, Cannock, Rugeley, Harborne, and Fairwell, in the county of Staf-ford; Worfield in the county of Salop; Edg-baston in Warwickshire; and Thornton in Lin-colnshire; and a few pensions paid from churches in the respective archdeaconries, which went toward the maintenance of the

vicars-choral. The chapter have also, for further support of their dignities, lands and premises in Fairwell, Curborough, Hammerwich, Shareshull, and in the city and county of the city of Lichfield.

In the year 1397 Thomas Stretton, dean of Lichfield, deposited 200 marks in a chest, called the Chest of Grace, to be opened and used only when the steward should not have sufficient of their usual income to supply the commons of the canons residentiary and the vicars; then so much as should be wanting to be taken out, and the same repaid by the steward before his accompts were passed. The vicars are patrons of the perpetual curacy of Chesterton, Warwickshire.

The chapter claim a peculiar jurisdiction in the prebendal churches, as well as most of the following, in this diocese, to which they present, *viz.* : St. Mary's vicarage in Lichfield; Chobsey, Harborne, Rugeley, and Dilborne vicarages, and the perpetual curacy of Cannock, in the county of Stafford; Bakewell and Hope vicarages in Derbyshire; and the perpetual curacy

curacy of Edgbaston*, Warwickshire. They are also patrons of the impropriated rectory of Thornton juxta Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln.

DEANRY.

AS there are two foundations of cathedrals in England, the old and the new, (the new are those of Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbies and monasteries, transformed from abbot or prior, or convent, to dean and chapter,) so there are two means of creating deans; for those on the old foundation are brought to their dignity much in the same manner as bishops; the king first sending out his *congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chusing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters-patent, without either election or confirmation. The cathedral of Lichfield being upon the old foundation, and consequently the former method observed therein, it is probable

* Lord Caltherpe has now the right of nominating the curate of Edgbaston, upon any vacancy, in consequence of his father's having considerably augmented the income of the curate.

that the dignity of dean, with the establishment of the prebends, was settled by bishop Clinton in the time of Henry I. and that William, appointed in 1140, was the first.

The endowment of it is in the impropriation and advowson of Brewood, and Adbaston, in the county of Stafford, estimated for first-fruits, in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at 40*l.* It has since been augmented by the rectory of Tatenhill, Staffordshire, valued in the king's books at 36*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The dean, as rector of Tatenhill, has the appointment of minister of Barton under Needwood, in the county of Stafford.

PRECENTORSHIP.

THE dignity of precentor was instituted in this cathedral about the year 1130. Walter Durdent was the first. The charge of the precentor is to lead the choir in time of divine service: thus Hammond exhorts us "to follow this precentor of ours in blessing and magnifying the God of all Grace, and never yielding to those enemies which he died to give us power to resist and overcome."

The

The Precentorship consists of the impropriate tythes of Bishop's-Itchington in the county of Warwick, valued at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It has also the patronage of that vicarage.

CHANCELLORSHIP.

THE dignity of chancellor was most probably founded in this church previous to 1254, as we find that in that year John de Kirney enjoyed this station. The office of the chancellor is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion in the cathedral.

The corps or revenue of this benefice is the impropriate rectory or prebend of Alrewas, in the county of Stafford, valued in 1534 at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is also vested with the advowson of that vicarage, and the patronage of the livings of King's-Bromley, Edingale, and Pipe-Ridware, in the county of Stafford.

TREASURERSHIP.

THE endowment of this office is the advowson and impropriation of Sallow, in the county of Derby, valued anno 1534 at 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of St. Philip, in Birmingham, is annexed

annexed to this dignity. Odo was treasurer in 1140.

ARCHDEACONRIES.

THE office of archdeacon is to supply the bishop's place in such matters as belong to the episcopal function. He is usually appointed by the bishop himself, and has a kind of episcopal authority, originally derived from the bishop. The law styles him the bishop's vicar or vicergerent, though his authority is now in a great measure independent and distinct from the bishop's. Carew says that, "lest negligence should foist-in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings." He therefore visits the clergy, and has his separate court for punishment of offenders by spiritual censures, and for hearing all other causes of ecclesiastical cognizance.

The archdeaconry of Coventry, with the three others of Stafford, Derby, and Salop, have only synodals, pensions, and procurations, and no other emoluments belonging to them. It is rated at 45*l.* 9*s.* for first-fruits, which arise from the following places: Coventry deanry, 9*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Arden 14*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Martin 10*l.* 12*s.*

12s. 0d. Stoneley 11l. 0s. 2d. Richard Peche was archdeacon of Coventry previous to 1127.

ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.

THIS archdeaconry, which is endowed with only pensions, procurations, and synodals, is rated for first fruits at 30l. 16s. 10d. Robert held this dignity in 1140.

ARCHDEACONRY OF DERBY.

THIS dignity, like the two preceding ones, consists only in the perquisites of its office, valued for first-fruits at 26l. 13s. 4d. The first archdeacon of Derby upon record was appointed about the year 1140.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP.

THIS dignity, computed in the year 1534 at 19l. *per annum*, has no endowment besides its perquisites. Herbert held this charge in 1087.

PREBENDS.

PREBENDS.

IT is generally supposed there were no fixed prebends in this cathedral till after the Conquest; but that most of them were founded by bishops Peche, Clinton, and Durdent.

The following is an account of them as they are now settled :

BISHOPSHULL. This prebend is denominated from premises in the liberty of Lichfield city, and was probably founded by bishop Clinton, who is said to have first made Hinuton, or Hints, prebendal, which was afterward divided into several prebends. It was valued (1534) for first fruits at 2*l*. Peter de Leicester held it about 1300.

BOBENHULL. This prebend, which is endowed with the impropriation and advowson of Bobenhull, Warwickshire, was founded by bishop Weseham about 1245. The valuation of it, 1534, was only twenty shillings. Philip held it 1303.

COLWICH. This prebend was founded by bishop Patteshull 1241, and endowed with the improp-

impropriation and advowson of the vicarage of Colwich, Staffordshire, valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Thomas Comyn held it in 1264. This prebend is by act of parliament united to that of Pipa-minor, as an endowment for one of the four canonries upon the new foundation.

CURBOROUGH is denominated from the Hamlet of Curborough, lying in St. Chadd's parish, in the county of the city of Lichfield. The valuation of it for first-fruits (1534) was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* William de Bromyard held it in 1304.

DERNFORD takes its name from some demesne lands lying in the liberties of Lichfield city, valued at only 10*s.* for first-fruits in the year 1534. John de Drokensford exchanged this prebend for Whittington in 1304.

DASSET PARVA has demesnes lying in Little Dasset, or Darset parish, Warwickshire, valued at no more than 3*s.* 4*d.* exclusive of a corps or revenue of about 12*l.* Jeffery de Eaton, resigned it in 1320.

ECCLESHALL. This prebend, endowed with the parsonage or impropriation of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, and patronage of the vicarage, rated

rated for first-fruits at 20*l.* was, by an act of parliament made in the reign of queen Anne, consolidated, united, and annexed to the see of Lichfield, at the next vacancy which should happen after making of the act, which was about 1710. It becoming vacant on the death of the then incumbent, which happened about 1720, was accordingly incorporated with the bishoprick ; and the right reverend Dr. Edward Chandler, the then lord bishop, paid the first fruits for it, as so annexed in 1721. Elias de Napton was prebendary in 1281.

FLIXTON. Bishop Meiland, about 1280, founded this prebend, and endowed it with the advowson and impropriation of Flixton, Lancashire, valued at 7*l.* for first-fruits. William Burnell held it in 1305. This prebend is, by act of parliament, united to that of Offley, as an endowment for one of the four canonries upon the new foundation.

FREEFORD is endowed with demesne lands in Freeford lordship in the county of the city of Lichfield, and is rated for first-fruits at 20*l.* Theodocius Mallocellus died possessed of it in 1320. This prebend is, by act of Parliament, united to that of Handsacre, as an endowment
for

for one of the four Canonries upon the new foundation.

GAIA MAJOR. Bishop Clinton, about 1140, is said to have founded several prebends; and among these Hinuton, or Hints, is included; thence it is presumed he founded the two Gaia's, Freeford, Handsacre, Curborough, Dernford, and Stotfold. He may be reasonably supposed the founder of the Gaia's, on account of their lying in St. Chadd's parish, in the county of Lichfield, to which parish this Gaia Major was an hamlet. The value of it, anno 1534, was rated at 5 *l.* for first-fruits. Henry de Blonterdon held it in 1312.

GAIA MINOR is an hamlet or demesne, lying in St. Chadd's parish, as mentioned in Gaia Major. It is rated at 2 *l.* for first-fruits. William de Herlaston was admitted in 1322.

HANDSACRE takes its name from Hansacre hamlet, in Hermitage parish, and is valued at 14 *l.* This prebendary is patron and impropiator of Hermitage, Norton, and Hints, donative curacies. It was doubtless founded by bishop Clinton. John de Cravene held it in 1292.

LONDON

LONGDON consists of the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage of Longdon, near Lichfield, valued at 8*l*. John de Sulgrave collated in 1335.

OFFLEY, called also High Offley, is a parish in Staffordshire, of which this prebendary is patron and impropriator, who pays for first-fruits 16*l*. This was most probably founded by bishop Clinton. John de Kenardsey enjoyed it in 1332.

PIPA MINOR, alias **PREES**, is denominated from the impropriated parish of Prees, Shropshire, valued at 19*l*. for first-fruits. The bishop is patron of the vicarage. This prebendary is patron of St. Chad's church in Stafford borough, and Tipton donative curacy in Staffordshire. John Clarel possessed it in 1337.

PIPA PARVA. This prebend was founded by bishop Meiland about 1280. It is an Hamlet near Lichfield, and is endowed with some fee-farm rents at Pipe and Wall, valued at 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Philip de Barton resigned it in 1313.

RUITON.

RUITON. This prebend, founded by bishop Weseham about 1245, consists of the impropriation and advowson of Ruiton donative curacy, Warwickshire, which is under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Coventry; and not under that of the chapter, as all the other prebends, except Bobenhull, Darset Parva, Wellington, and Wolvey, which are under the bishop's immediate jurisdiction. This prebend is rated for first-fruits at 11*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* Philip de Cornubia held it previous to 1303.

SANDIACRE. This prebend was founded by bishop Meiland about 1280, and is valued at 10*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* It is a parish in Derbyshire, where the prebendary is impropriator and patron of the donative curacy; and is exempt from the jurisdiction of the chapter, being under that of the archdeacon of Derby. Walter de Langton enjoyed it in 1296.

STOTFOLD is a chapelry in St. Michael's parish, Lichfield, where the prebendal demesnes are valued at 5*l.* John de Derwick held it before 1312.

TACHBROOK is endowed with the impropriation and advowson of Tachbrook, Warwickshire, valued at 10*l.* John de Stratford held it in 1320.

TERVIN. This prebend was founded by bishop Stavensby about 1226, and consists of the impropriation and advowson of Tervin, Cheshire, valued at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* being the highest endowment of any prebend in this cathedral. William de Sardin held it in 1303. This prebend is, by act of parliament, united to that of Stotfold, as an endowment for one of the four canonries upon the new foundation.

ULVETON, alias Oloughton, *ex parte Decani*. These two prebends are denominated from a parish in Warwickshire, a moiety or half-part of which is impropriated for their support, and they pay their respective dividends for first-fruits, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. They are distinguished according to their stalls on different sides of the choir; this first, as placed on the dean's side, and the other, as seated on the opposite side, where the precentor or chanter sits. Bishop Clinton is supposed to have founded these prebends. Ralph Turvill was collated in 1340.

ULVETON,

ULVETON, alias Oloughton, *ex parte cantoris sive pracentoris*. This is rated at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as particularly mentioned in the foregoing prebend. John de Leicester was prebendary in 1340.

WEEFORD. This prebend takes its name from a parish near Lichfield, and is rated at 14*l.* for the first-fruits. Walter de Thorpe was collated to it in June 1298.

WELLINGTON. The tithes of the parish of Wellington were, about 1226, appropriated by bishop Stavensby, who settled a moiety thereof on this prebend, which he founded. The other moiety, with the advowson, was vested in the abbey of Salop. Thomas de Adbury, or Adderbury, died possessed of this prebend in 1298. It was rated in 1534 at 10*l.*

WHITTINGTON and BERKSWICH. These are two impropriated parishes in Staffordshire, and give title to this prebend, which is rated for first-fruits at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The prebendary is patron of Berkswich donative, but not of Whittington vicarage. Hugh de Sotesby held it about 1268.

WOLVEY was founded by bishop Muschamp, and consists of a moiety or one half of the impropriation and advowson of Wolvey, Warwickshire, and was rated at *2 l. 3 s. 4 d.* for first-fruits, anno 1534, in the 26th of Henry VIII. James de Hipsana enjoyed it previous to the year 1314.

In the year 1796 an act of parliament was passed, to explain and amend an act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, entitled, "An Act for augmenting the Number of Canons Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, and for improving the Deanery and Prebends of the said Cathedral; and to make farther Provision for the Canons Residentiary in the said Cathedral Church; and an addition to the Fabric Fund thereof."

The act of queen Anne authorised the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to confer two or three prebends of his church on one and the same person, provided that the person collated to such second or third prebend should be obliged to perform residence according to the statute of the church, he having a prebendal house

house in the Close wherein to reside, and that the prebends so united should for ever continue so, and with the houses conferred upon the same person.

The bishop having consequently conferred two prebends upon each of the four prebendaries of this church, who have been since called canons residentiary of the new foundation; and it being expedient that all who are canons residentiary should be members of the chapter of deans and canons, and have an equal share in their revenues; but they being insufficient unless the number of canons residentiary were limited to be six :

The act then states that the dean and chapter of residentiaries shall consist of the dean and six canons residentiary. The dean to take one-fifth share of the general income and his commons, and the remaining four to be equally divided among the six canons residentiary. The bishop to collate to the six residentiaryships, who are to be styled first, second, &c,

The first residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend W. Inge, A. M. and the prebends of Itchington and Colwich,

with the precentorship thereunto annexed. Until the prebend of Itchington shall become vacant, the prebend of Gaia Minor now held by Mr. Inge is annexed to the first residentiaryship.

The second residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend Egerton Leigh, A. M. and the prebends of Alrewas and Weeford, with the chancellorship annexed to the former. Until both these prebends shall become vacant, the prebend of Darset Parva is annexed to the second residentiaryship.

The third residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend Spencer Madan, the prebend of Sawley, and the treasurership thereunto annexed. But when the house enjoyed by the reverend Samuel Smallbroke, D. D. shall become vacant, it is to be the residentiary-house of the third residentiary.

The fourth residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend William Brereton, A. M. and the prebends of Ruiton and Prees.

The fifth residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend W. Vyse, L. L. D.
and

and the prebends of High-Offly and Flixton, now held by him.

The sixth residentiaryship to consist of the house enjoyed by the reverend W. Lamb, D. D. and the prebend of Freeford, and also the prebend of Handsacre and Armitage now held by him.

The advowsons of the vicarages of Colwich, Bishop's Itchington, Tachbrook, Longdon, High-Offley, and Tervin, are now vested in the bishop, in lieu of the prebends which were before in his patronage.

THE
C L O S E
OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

“ Here aged Trees Cathedral Walks compose,
And mount the Hill in venerable rows ;
There the green Infants in their beds are laid.”

THE Close or space surrounding the Cathedral, is so called because it was formerly, and in some part now is, inclosed with a stone wall, and a deep dry trench, on all sides, except the South toward the City, where it is defended by a pool of running water, which supplies the adjacent corn-mill ;

“ Where the mantling willows nod,
From the green-bank’s slopy side,
Patient with his well thrown rod,
Many an Angler breaks the tide.”

There were also gates on the South-east side. The antient stone gateway on the West, built by Bishop Langton, has lately been taken down, and the space, including some garden ground, filled

filled with alms-houses for widows, erected and endowed by T. Newton, esq. brother of the late amiable bishop Newton.

The Close is supplied with water from Mapleshay, about a mile and a half to the North-west; two fountains having been bestowed on the church by Thomas Bromley, for ever, on the annual payment of 15s. 4d. This donation was made before 1293; for in that year a dispute arose between the dean and chapter and Thomas de Abbendale, about the passage of the water through his lands. This dispute was compromised, and a further grant made by Thomas de Abbendale, that the dean and chapter might alter or enlarge the pipes, and fence out the springs with a wall, *gratis*.

William Bell de Pipe granted, by deed *sans date*, to Thomas Bradford, canon of Lichfield, a fountain rising in his land at Pipe, near the head of the conduit, standing above the other two fountains, with licence to bring it through his grounds, for which grant he was paid 12s. sterling.

William

William de Harpesley, of Lichfield, granted leave to bring the pipes through his orchard, near the West gate of the Close, notwithstanding the same should be sown or built upon. Robert Cooke, Robert de Kynttecote, and Agnes de Sparham, his wife *, granted the like permission.

King Henry VIII. (1489) in the presence of the great officers of state, decreed, that sir Humphrey Stanley should not interrupt the dean and chapter in repairing the pipes, &c.

The whole Close is of exempt jurisdiction, and quite independent of the city. The inhabitants are possessed of many privileges. The charter of King Edward IV. (dated 13th Dec. 1461) constituted the dean and canons residentiary for the time being sole justices of the peace for the precincts of the Close; and declared that the Close should be a separate franchise from the city and county of Lichfield, and that the magistrates of that city, or of the

* At that time the wife did not take the name of the husband.

county of Stafford, should not have jurisdiction there; and that neither the sheriff of Staffordshire, nor the sheriff of Lichfield, should have power to arrest any person in the Close, unless the process be granted or indorsed by a magistrate thereof.

Queen Elizabeth and King James, in their respective reigns, confirmed the charter of King Edward, and granted farther immunities.

The Deanery, being nearly destroyed in the Civil Wars, was rebuilt after the Restoration.

The Prebendal-houses are built around the Close. The whole property is in the church, except two houses on the South side, bordering on the pool, which, before the present causeways or bridges were made by bishop Langton, in the time of king Edward I. were granted to the City, that the inhabitants might have landing places and access to the Cathedral; which, in antient times, had a vast concourse of devotees to the shrine of St. Chad.

The Vicars were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houses at the West end of the

the Close ; enfeoffed to them by their munificent patron bishop Langton. The Vicars' hall is a handsome room, lately rebuilt, and is usually lent for the purpose of assemblies and other amusements.

At the time of the late Rebellion, a great number of his majesty's soldiers being quartered in this room, they burnt the wooden pipes of a curious antient organ, built originally by Father Smith for the use of the Cathedral-church of Lichfield after its destruction by the Fanatics during the Oliverian usurpation ; which, upon the restoration of the Church, was taken down and removed to the Vicars' hall. This organ was repaired, and deposited in the Lichfield Museum.

On the North side of the Close lately stood the College, or house of the choristers, a very ancient building, erected about the year 1509 by Bishop Blythe and Dean Denton. It was built of freestone, and much admired for its gothic elegance ; particularly the porch or gatehouse, which stood in the centre of the building. The arms of the see, and of England and France, quartered,

quartered, adorned the front of the gatehouse *, which had a neat gate, over which was inscribed, "DOMUS P CHORISTIS EXTRUCTA 15—."

It is very probable that the choristers formerly lived in this house in a collegiate way, having a master to instruct them in chanting and singing. At what particular æra this was discontinued is uncertain; probably at the Reformation.

The house has of late years been in the possession of a lessee, and the reserved rent is applied toward the maintenance of the choristers; but, being much out of repair and incommodious, was taken down in the year 1772, and rebuilt in a neat style by the present lessee, J. Daniel, esq.

Nearly opposite the South door of the Cathedral is a stone building, erected about the year 1666 by the venerable John Hacket, then Bishop of the diocese, and the munificent restorer of the Cathedral. In these rooms (the Episcopal Palace

* A drawing of the gatehouse may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1782, vol. LII. p. 558.

being

being then in ruins) did this worthy prelate entertain the clergy; and here did the neighbouring gentry, and the citizens of Lichfield, partake of that noble hospitality which it was then no disgrace even to Bishops to dispense.

• When the Episcopal residence was repaired, this building became a depository for the wills, &c. of this diocese.

These valuable records having a few years ago been removed to a more secure and convenient situation, the premises came, by favour of Mr. Mott (to whom they belong), the present worthy Deputy Registrar, into the possession of Mr. Richard Wright, a surgeon, of the adjoining City; who has, at much labour and expence, collected, and here established, an extensive Museum. Its vicinity to the Cathedral renders it peculiarly convenient to the stranger, who is involuntarily induced to visit every remnant of Art and Antiquity; and I should be wanting in duty to the Antiquary, the Natural Historian, and, indeed, every Traveller of taste, did I not recommend a visit to this admirable assemblage of Nature and Art.

The

The collection of British birds is extensive, and exhibits some very rare specimens ; amongst which are the cinereous eagle, hobby, merlin, great-eared owl, little owl, lesser spotted woodpecker, waxen chatterer, pied flycat, black grous, bustard, white spoonbill, tippet grebe, red-necked grebe, little sandpiper, red phalarope, green phalarope, scooping avoset, little auk, goosand, dum diver, smew, red-headed smew, Egyptian goose, white-fronted goose, pintail duck, corvorant shag, a white sparrow, black sparrow, white chaffinch, pied cock pheasant, &c. &c. But, as Mr. Wright intends to publish a catalogue of the whole collection, I will not further anticipate his description. The Museum is open from ten till two, and from three till five, every day (Sundays excepted), at one shilling each person.

The bishop's Palace at the North-east end, originally founded by bishop Langton, was rebuilt with freestone, in a very handsome manner, by bishop Hacket. In the hall of the ancient palace was painted the life and most memorable transactions of Edward I. and his court ; among whom were the valiant deeds of sir Roger de Pulesdon against the Welch.

The

The bishop's residence having been for some time at Eccleshall-castle, the palace has been inhabited by different families; in 1669 by lord Stanhope, eldest son of the earl of Chesterfield; afterwards by Gilbert Walmesley, esq. who lived in it many years. It then became the residence of the father of its present possessor, Thomas Seward, M. A. He was youngest son of — Seward, esq. of the vale of Evesham, and was patronised by lord Windsor, at Westminster-school, and St. John's-college, Cambridge. He afterwards made a tour with lord Charles Fitzroy, who died abroad. Yet the duke of Grafton still continued his friendship for Mr. Seward, and procured him the rectory of Eyam, in the county of Derby, of which the earl of Burlington was patron. He was also rector of Kningsley, Staffordshire, and residentiary of this Cathedral. He published a Charge in 1774. He died March 4, 1790, leaving two daughters, Anne and Sarah. Sarah is since dead; but Anne at present resides in the palace in the full vigour of elegant understanding which has amused the lovers of Poetry with so many publications.

Miss Seward has lately made some judicious alterations in the front of the Palace, which
has

has added much to the appearance of the Dean's walk.

At the particular request of one of our residentiaries, Miss Seward wrote the following lines, as an epitaph for the tablet beneath David Garrick's bust. The inelegant prose inscription was preferred. This is not the only instance wherein prejudice or ignorance has prevailed,

While o'er this marble bends thy pensive eye,
Here, Stranger, breathe the tributary sigh !
Beneath these groves their GARRICK nurs'd the art
That reign'd resistless o'er each feeling heart ;
And here those virtues dawn'd, whose power benign
Bids Hope for him celestial palms entwine.
Oft has his bounty, with pervading ray,
Chac'd the dark cloud from Want's tempestuous day ;
And oft his silence, generous as his aid,
Hid from the world the noblest part he play'd.

It is with much pleasure that I take an opportunity of adding some few particulars of the life of this great character.

DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

THE great Roscius of this age and country, having received the first rudiments of his education at the free grammar school at Lichfield, is generally esteemed a Lichfieldian, though he was born at the Angel-inn, Hereford, in the year 1716. His father, captain Peter Garrick, had a troop of horse, which were then quartered in that City. This rank he maintained in the army some time, and had a majority given him, which death prevented his ever enjoying. Dr. Johnson and David Garrick were students at the same school; and it is a curious fact, that these two celebrated geniuses travelled to London in the same coach, with an intention of pushing themselves into active life. On the 9th of March, 1736, he was entered at the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn. The study of the law, however, he soon quitted; and followed, for a short time, the employment of a wine-merchant: but, that too disgusting him, he gave way to the irresistible bias of his mind, and joined a travelling

velling company of comedians at Ipswich in Suffolk, where he went by the name of Lyddle. Having in this poor school of Apollo got some acquaintanoe with the theatric art, he burst at once upon the world in the year 1740-1, in all the lustre of perfection, at the Little Theatre in Goodman's fields, then under the direction of Henry Giffard.

The character he first performed was Richard the Third, in which, like the sun bursting from behind a cloud, he displayed, in the earliest dawn, a somewhat more than meridian brightness. His excellence dazzled and astonished every one; and the seeing a young man in no more than his twenty-fourth year, and a novice in reality to the stage, reaching at one single step to that height of perfection, which maturity of years and long practical experience had not been able to bestow on the then capital performers of the English stage, was a phenomenon that could not but become the object of universal speculation, and of as universal admiration. The theatres at the West end of the town were deserted. Goodman's fields, from being the rendezvous of citizens and citizens' wives alone, became the resort of all ranks of men;

and Mr. Garrick continued to act till the end of the season.

Having very advantageous terms offered him for the performing in Dublin during some part of the summer (1741), he went over thither, where he found the same just homage paid to his merit which he had received from his own countrymen,

In the year 1747 Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, purchased the property of Drury-lane theatre,

Were we to trace him through the various occurrences of his life, a life so active, so busy, and so full of occurrences as his, we should swell this account to many pages. Suffice it at once to say, he continued in the unmolested enjoyment of his fame and unrivalled excellence to the moment of his retirement.

Notwithstanding the innumerable and harassing avocations attendant on his profession as an actor, and his station as a manager, yet still his active genius was perpetually bursting forth in various little productions in the dramatic

matic and poetical way, whose merit cannot but make us regret his want of time for the pursuance of more extensive and important works. Certain it is, that his merit as an author is not of the first magnitude; but his great knowledge of men and manners, of stage-effect; and his happy turn for lively and striking satire; made him generally successful; and his prologues and epilogues in particular, which are almost numberless, possess such a degree of happiness, both in the conception and execution, as to stand unequalled.

It was in the year 1776 when Mr. Garrick, full of fame, with the acquirement of a splendid fortune, and in the evening of his days, thought proper to seek the vale of peace, to enjoy that dignified and honourable ease which was incompatible with his public situation, and which he had so well earned by the activity and the merits of his dramatic reign. But very short indeed was the time allotted him for this precious enjoyment; for, on the 20th of January, 1779, he departed this life, leaving no one rival in excellence upon earth to compensate for his loss, *or a hope of our ever meeting with his like again.*

" O'er his grac'd urn shall bloom a deathless wreath,
 Whose blossom'd sweets shall deck the mask beneath,
 For these, *now* Sculpture's votive toil *has rear'd*
 The due memorial of a life *rever'd* *;
 O loveliest mourner, gentle Mææ ! be thine
 The pleasing woe to guard the laurel'd shrine !
 As fancy, oft by superstition led
 To roam the mansions of the sainted dead,
 Has view'd by shadowy eve's unfaithful gloom
 A weeping Cherub on a martyr's tomb ;
 So thou, sweet Muse, hang o'er his sculptur'd hier
 With patient woe that loves the lingering tear ;
 With thoughts that mourn, nor yet desire relief ;
 With meek regret, and fond enduring grief ;
 With looks that speak — *he never shall return !*
 Chilling thy tender bosom, clasp his urn ;
 And with soft sighs disperse th' irreverend dust,
 Which time may strew upon his sacred bust !"

* Alluding to his monument.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, who has been styled the brightest ornament of the 18th century, was born in the city of Lichfield, September 18, 1709. His father, Michael, was a book-seller ; a man of strict integrity, great industry, and more than once chief magistrate of this City ; though he was zealously attached to the exiled family, and instilled the same principles into the youthful mind of his son. When Dr. Sacheverell, in his memorable tour through England, came to Lichfield, Mr. Johnson carried his son, not then three years old, to the Cathedral, and placed him on his shoulders, that he might see as well as hear the far-famed preacher.

When arrived at a proper age for grammatical instruction, he was placed in the free-school of this City, of which one Mr. Hunter was then master ; a man whom his pupil thought too severe. He was, however, a skilful teacher ; and Johnson, when he stood in the very front of learning, was sensible how much he owed to him.

At the age of fifteen Johnson was removed from Lichfield to the school of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, at which he remained more than a year, and then returned home, where he staid two years without any settled plan of life or regular course of study. He read, however, a great deal in the desultory manner; and, when in his 19th year, was entered a commoner of Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he was chiefly supported by Mr. A. Corbet, and some members of the cathedral of Lichfield.

In the year 1731 Johnson left the university without a degree; and as his father, who died in that year, had suffered great misfortunes in trade, he was driven out a commoner of nature, and excluded from the regular modes of profit and prosperity. Having therefore not only a profession, but the means of subsistence to seek, he accepted, in March, 1732, an invitation to the office of under-master of a free-school at Market-Bosworth; but being disgusted with his task, he relinquished, in a few month, a situation which he ever afterward recollected with horror. Being thus again without employment, and with very little money in his pocket, he translated Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia for the trifling

trifling sum of five guineas, which was paid him by a bookseller at Birmingham. This was the first attempt which it is certain he made to procure pecuniary assistance by his pen; and it must have held forth very little encouragement to his commencing author by profession.

In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer in Birmingham, and set up a private academy at Edgeall hall, near this his native City; but, his name having then nothing of that celebrity which afterward commanded the attention and respect of mankind, this undertaking did not succeed; though the respectable character of his parents, and his own merit, had secured him a kind reception in the best families at Lichfield; and he was particularly distinguished by Mr. Walmesley, then Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, a man of great worth and of very extensive and various erudition. That gentleman, upon hearing part of Johnson's tragedy of Irene read, thought so highly of his abilities, that he advised him to finish the piece, and produce it on the stage. Flattered with the hopes of fame and fortune, Johnson, in the year 1737, set out for London, leaving Mrs. Johnson to take care of the house and the
wreck

wreck of her property, which was at the first onset 800l.

How he spent his time upon his first arrival in London is not known. His tragedy was refused by the managers of that day ; and for some years the Gentleman's Magazine seems to have been his principal resource for employment and support.

About the year 1738, his " London, a Poem," attracted great notice. Pope who then filled the poetical throne without a rival, being informed that the author's name was Johnson, and that he was an obscure person, replied he will soon be "*détterré*."

Mrs. Johnson, who went to London soon after her husband, now lived sometimes in the City and sometimes at Greenwich ; but Johnson was oftener to be found at St. John's gate, where the Gentleman's Magazine was published, than in his own lodgings. It was there that he became acquainted with Savage, with whom he was induced, probably by the similarity of their circumstances, to contract a very close friendship ; and such were their extreme necessities, that they

they often wandered whole nights in the street for want of money to procure them a lodging.

In one of their nocturnal rambles, when their distress was almost incredible, so far were they from being depressed by their situation, that in high spirits, and brimful of patriotism, they traversed St. James's-square for several nights, inveighed against the minister, and, as Johnson said in ridicule of himself, his companion, and all such patriots, "resolved that *they* would stand by their country!" In 1744 he published the life of his unfortunate companion; a work which, had he never written any thing else, would have placed him very high in the rank of authors. His narrative is remarkably smooth and well disposed; his observations are just; and his reflections disclose the inmost recesses of the human heart.

The year 1749, in Johnson's life, is distinguished as the epoch when his arduous and important work, the Dictionary of the English language, was announced to the world by the publication of its plan or prospectus. This stupendous and laborious task its author expected to complete in three years; but he was
certainly

certainly employed upon it seven; for we know that it was begun in 1747; and the last sheet was sent to the press in 1754. When the nature of the undertaking is considered, it is indeed astonishing that he finished it so soon, since it was written, as he says, "with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow." The sorrow to which he here alludes; is, probably, that which he felt for the loss of his wife, who died in 1752.

The Dictionary did not occupy his whole time; for while he was pushing it forward he fitted his tragedy for the stage, under the auspices of Garrick; published the "Vanity of Human Wishes;" and began and finished the "Rambler."

In 1756 he submitted to the office of reviewer in the Literary Magazine. Of his reviews, by far the most valuable is that of Soame Jenyns's Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil." Never were wit and metaphysical

physical acuteness more closely united than in that criticism, which exposes the weakness, and holds up to contempt the reasonings, of those vain mortals who presumptuously attempt to grasp the scale of existence, and to form plans of conduct for the Creator of the universe.

In 1759 Johnson's mother died; an event which deeply affected him, and gave birth to the 41st Idler, wherein he laments, that "the life which made his own pleasant was at an end, and that the gate of death was shut upon his prospects." Soon afterwards he wrote his "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," that with the profits he might defray the expence of his mother's funeral, &c.

Hitherto, notwithstanding his various publications, he was poor; but having been, in 1762, represented to the King as a very learned and good man, without any certain provision, his Majesty was pleased to grant him a pension of 300l. a year: hence ceased all his political writings.

In

In 1765, when Johnson was more than usually oppressed with constitutional melancholy, he was fortunately introduced to the family of Mr. Thrale, one of the most eminent brewers in England, and member of parliament for the borough of Southwark : and it is but justice to acknowledge, that to the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale *, to the shelter which their house afforded him for near seventeen years, and to the pains which they took to soothe or repress his uneasy fancies, the public is probably indebted for some of his most spirited works.

In 1765 Trinity-college, Dublin, created him LL. D. and about the the year 1775 he received the same honour from the university of Oxford.

In 1781 he produced his last six volumes of the Lives of the Poets. Unprejudiced persons were filled with admiration at the stupendous powers of that man, who at the age of 72, and labouring under a complication of diseases,

* Now Mrs. Piozzi.

could produce a work which displays so much genius.

He had hardly begun to reap the laurels gained by this performance when death deprived him of the great advantages resulting from the success of such an undertaking. — On Monday the 13th of December, 1784, this great genius departed this life.

BISHOP NEWTON.

THOMAS NEWTON, late lord bishop of Bristol, and dean of St. Paul's, London, was born in this City, January the 1st, 1704. His father, John Newton, was a brandy merchant, who by his industry and integrity having acquired a competent fortune, retired from business some years before his death.

Bishop Newton received the first part of his education in the free grammar-school of this City; a school which, he observes, had at all times sent forth several persons of note and eminence; from bishop Smalridge and Mr. Woolaston, to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Garrick.

From Lichfield he was removed to Westminster-school in 1717. He continued six years at Westminster-school, five of which he passed in the college. He afterward went to Cambridge, and entered at Trinity-college. Here he resided eight months in each year, till he had taken his bachelor of arts degree. Being chosen fellow of his college he went afterward
to

to settle in London. He was ordained deacon in December 1729, and priest in the February following,

At his first setting out in his ministry he was curate at St. George's Hanover-square, and continued for several years assistant-preacher to Dr. Trebeck. His first preferment was that of reader and afternoon-preacher at Grosvenor chapel, in South-Audley street. This introduced him to the family of Lord Tyrconnel.

In the spring of 1744, he was, through the interest of his great friend and patron the earl of Bath, presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow. In the year following he took his Doctor's degree; and, the Rebellion breaking out soon after, he was so strenuous in the pulpit for his king, that he received some threatening letters, which lord Bath advised him to lay before the privy council. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square; and the same year married the daughter of Dr. Trebeck, the rector. In 1749 he published an edition of "Milton's Paradise Lost," which he dedicated to lord Bath. In 1751 he was appointed chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales, in
Q consequence

consequence of his having preached a sermon on the death of Frederic the prince.

In 1754 he lost his father, aged 83, and his wife aged 38. This was the period when he was busily engaged in writing his "Dissertations on the Prophecies." He published the first volume the following winter, and the other two in the two subsequent years. In 1756 he was made chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York. In 1761 he married a second wife, of whom he gives a most excellent character. In the same year he kissed the king's hand for the bishoprick of Bristol; to which was annexed a residentiaryship of St. Paul's; which residentiaryship he exchanged for the deanery in 1768. After struggling many years with a complication of illness, he died in his deanery house, Feb. 14, 1782, in his 79th year,

Account of Villages, which, though in the Parishes of St. Chad and St. Michael, Lichfield, are without the Boundaries of the City, and in the County of Stafford.

ST. CHAD'S.

CURBOROUGH, a small village, two miles from the city of Lichfield, anciently the seat of Zachary Babington, esq. and his ancestors.

ELMHURST, a village about the same distance, formerly the seat of the Biddulphs, lately of Francis Percival Eliot, esq.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, says, he discovered a tremulous echo on the terrace-walk in the garden behind the house, where the various windings and angles of the wall, in calm weather, return a hum, or clap with the hands, ten or a dozen times, so thick and close, that it admits of nothing articulate intervening, unless a monosyllable may be accounted so. Dr. Plot also mentions a polysyllabical echo, in a meadow South-east of the hall.

In this township there is a Roman tumulus, near which, level with the circumjacent soil, appears a moist blackish sort of earth, without any mixture of gravel or stone, about two yards diameter, lying much in the same form as the tumulus; on the edges whereof the same author observed ashes and charcoal in their natural colours, and several pieces of bones intermixed, so friable that they would, upon a gentle compressure, crumble into dust: this plainly proves it to be Roman, unless the Saxons and Danes may be also supposed to have burnt the bodies of their deceased.

STICHBROOKE-HOUSE, near which is the field called Christian-field, remarkable from being the place where Saint Amphibalus taught the British Christians, who, it is said, were massacred at Lichfield in the Dioclesian persecution.

In the time of king Charles II, Stichbrooke was the property of Matthew Dyott, esq. recently of the late John Dyott, gentleman, one of the magistrates of Lichfield; and lately of F. P. Eliot, esq.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

FISHERWICK, a manor held of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by Roger Durdent, 24th of Edward I. Walter Durdent being consecrated bishop of Coventry in the reign of king Stephen, settled Fisherwick on his own family. The year 1311, Nicholas Durdent was lord of this manor. Afterwards it became the seat of the Skeffington family. In the time of James the Second it was the seat of the right honorable (John Skeffington) lord viscount Massareen.

Fisherwick was lately the lordship of Spencer Chichester, second son of the late most noble the marquis of Donegal, baron Fisherwick, &c. The elegant mansion, built from a design of Mr. Brown, is pleasantly seated in the midst of a capacious park, abounding with deer, and adorned with wavy lawns and extensive plantations. The grounds are bounded by the Tame, a beautiful river. Elford church, village, and house, the seat of the late earl of Suffolk, are not the only pleasing objects :

“ First blush the Hills with orient light,
And pierce the sable veil of Night,

Green bends the waving shade above,
 And glistening dew-drops gem the grove;
 There sweet varieties appear
 Of thickets shaped by nibbling Deer.
 Next shine the shelving Lawns around,
 Bright threads of silver net the ground;
 And down, the entangled brakes among,
 The white rill sparkling winds along:
 Then, as the pausing Zephyrs breathe,
 The billowy mist recedes beneath;
 Slow, as it rolls away, unfold
 The Vale's fresh glories green and gold;
 TAMZ laughs, and shakes his tresses bright,
 And trails afar a line of light.

"Yon hill that glows with Southern rays,
 All-conscious of superior praise,
 Swells her smooth top and pastures green,
 And of her sisters seems the queen;
 Proud from her antient seats to trace
 The lineage of a generous race;
 'That generous race,' fair FREEFORD cries,
 'Is mine,' and bids her turrets rise,
 Lifts from the lap of peace her dome,
 Where finds munificence at home;
 Then wide her shining lake she leads
 Through blossom'd groves and emerald meads,
 Clothes with dark woods the distant scene,
 And pours her dappled herds between."

FREEFORD (a manor held in the reign of
 Edward the First, 1275, of the lord Bishop of
 Coventry and Lichfield,) has, for many cen-
 turies,

turies, been the demesne of the ancient family of DYOTT, and is now the seat of Richard Dyott, esq.

The prebendary of the prebend of Freeford has the appointment of minister of the adjacent church of Hints.

HASELOVER, or HASELOUR, was formerly the seat of Jeff. Campville. His son William leaving an only daughter and heiress, Maud, who married Richard Stafford, brother of lord Stafford, it passed into his family, and by his heiress to sir John Ardene; whose only daughter and heiress marrying sir John Stanley, it was allotted, upon a partition between his two daughters and co-heiresses, to John Brook, gent. in whose posterity it was in the beginning of the 16th century. It is at present the property of T. Girdler, esq. The chapel, which is prebendal, is tumbling into ruins :

“ With tottering spire and mouldering wall
And high roof nodding to its fall.”

HAMMERWICH, a village about four miles from the city of Lichfield. Henry the Second granted one plough-land in this village to the

nuns of the priory and conventual-church of Fairwell *. Hammerwich chapel is an ancient building on an eminence ; the minister (Rev. S. Pearson) appointed by certain trustees.

: PIPE CUM MEMBRIS, a very extensive Constablewick, consisting of the several villages or liberties of the Abnalls, Burntwood, Chorley, Chesterfield, Edgall, Fairwell, Pipehill, Wall, and Woodhouses. The bowling green at Lichfield, though within the limits of the City, is subject to the jurisdiction of the constable of Pipe.

PIPE, the lordship of sir Thomas Pipe, in the 26th year of Edward I. He married Isabel, widow of Robert, baron of Stafford, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress. She married W. Campville, lord of Clifton, of whom descended Maud, who first married sir Richard Vernon, and afterward sir Richard Stafford.

* Fairwell, though within the constablewick of Pipe, is a distinct parish. The church was once conventual, belonging to a priory of Benedictine nuns. On the suppression of the lesser religious houses it was given to Lichfield cathedral, to increase and maintain the choristers.

She

She had two sons, Richard Stafford, a priest, and Thomas Stafford; but they dying without issue, the estate came to their sister Catherine. She married sir J. Arderne, who became thereby lord of Pipe. His daughter and heiress, Maud, married Thomas Stanley, in whose family it continued several successions; till, issue male failing, Isabella their heiress carried this manor by marriage to Moyle. His heiress married Stanley, by whose daughter it passed to the Heveninghams. It is at present the property of S. Pipe Wolferstan, of Statfold, esq.

A court-leet and court-baron is annually held in the hall, in which is a small Roman chapel.

ABNALLS, or ABBENHALLS, in the 22d year of Edward I. (1294) was the seat of Thomas de Abbenhall, and is at present the property of Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Tolderoy, and John Hawley, esq.

CHESTERFIELD, a village situate about three miles from Lichfield, in time of Richard I. was the lordship of Alan de Comberford. The pedestal of an antique broken pillar, well wrought,

wrought, and several other antiquities, have been discovered in this village. Dr. Plot has given a figure of the pedestal in his History of Staffordshire.

EDGALL, a small village about three miles from Lichfield. Edgall-hall, late the property of F. Nott, esq. now of Mr. J. Fern, is remarkable for being the place where Dr. Samuel Johnson opened an academy, which did not meet with success; his great abilities being then unknown.

WALL, now a small village, but antiently the *Etocetum*, which Antoninus in his Itinerary mentions as the next station to *Manvessedum* or Manchester. Mr. Camden was once of opinion that Uttoxeter was the place; but, having surveyed Watling-street very accurately, he ingenuously acknowledges he was mistaken, and has positively declared that this was the real *Etocetum*. The distance which Antoninus makes *Manvessedum* and *Etocetum* exactly answer. Camden discovered the ruins of an old city near the way, about a mile from Lichfield. The name of it is at this day called Wall, from the vestiges of certain walls yet remaining,
and

and encompassing about two acres of ground which retain the name of Castle croft, or the Field of the Castle. The part most visible is that which forms the garden of Thomas Jackson, gent. where great quantities of pavement, chiefly consisting of Roman bricks, have been discovered. This family have lived here and in this vicinity some generations; one of whom, Philip Jackson, was a captain in the Civil Wars.

Adjacent to the Castle croft formerly stood an old city, which was demolished before William the Conqueror's time. The castle was most probably surrounded with a deep fosse, as there is land here called Moat-bank. About the year 1685 this village was visited by Dr. Plot. The inhabitants shewed him the place where the church or temple stood, supposing it so to have been, according to constant tradition and by the largeness of the foundation and abundance of rubbish lying about it, and several coins of the Roman emperors, which the inhabitants produced. Camden thinks the Roman coins discovered at various periods an infallible proof of its antiquity; especially as the military way called Watling-street continues from

from hence, very plain and almost without breach, till it is interrupted by the river Penk.

Near Wall another Roman road crosses the Watling-street; and at the intersection is an exploratory mount, about forty-feet in diameter, called Offlow, in sight of Barrow-cop-hill. Plot observes that the low called Offlow, near Swinfen, gives name to the hundred in which it is situate; and which, though not the sepulchre of King Offa, whom Florilegus says was buried in Bedfordshire, upon the bank of the river Ouse; yet it must undoubtedly be the monument of some eminent personage of the like name, and probably of others slain in war: this low seeming to have been erected not upon a civil but a military occasion; and yet of Saxon origin, as the name implies, though placed near Watling-street.

Mr. Pennant remarks, that these *lows*, which have the same signification as *laws* in Scotland, and mean a mount, and placed here in sight of each other, were usually designed as exploratory, and for the (*telegraphical*), repetition of signals; and sometimes were sepulchral: though the massacre of the Christians at Barrow-

row-cop, in the Dioclesian persecution, is only asserted by John Ross a Warwickshire antiquary, who died in 1491, above twelve hundred years after the event is supposed to have happened, and which he first relates.

STREETWAY, a village two miles from the city of Lichfield, and so called, as our antiquaries believe, because it stands upon a great forced way, (raised by the Romans, and called Ickenild-street) leading by Lichfield to Burton-upon-Trent, and into Derbyshire. Dr. Plot is of opinion that this village was a military station; erected for the convenient repose of the armies at night in their marches. Antonine says, doubtless there were such, though not particularly set down in the tables, these ways being thrown up to avoid the danger of marching in strange countries, which could not be done without such stations.

In this township lately stood the venerable mansion of the Pyott family; which the late Richard Pyott, by some unaccountable caprice, left by will to E. Wilmot, barrister at law, thereby depriving his heir and first cousin from the pleasure of preserving this antient mansion, which

which had been the seat of his ancestors for many generations.

STATFOLD, the estate of Richard Salvein in Henry the Second's time, and afterward of Robert Salvein; they held it and Haselover of the bishop of Coventry, by the service of a knight's-fee. In the reign of Edward I. Jeffrey Campville was owner of it. From him it descended to the Staffords, and from them to Harden Stanley and Hercy. Hercy became possessed of it in right of his wife, and they jointly alienated it from the next heir to Humphrey Wolferstan, whose son Hercy Wolferstan afterward enjoyed it. Statfold-house is now the seat of S. Pipe Wolferstan, esq.

Dr. Plot, speaking of the nature of toads, and remarking how astonishingly they exist out of land and water, observes, that a toad was found at Statfold in the following astonishing manner :

The steeple of the chapel, which is prebendal, being much out of repair was taken down, and the head stone thrown from the summit of the building into the church-yard; being broken in the

the fall, there appeared a living toad in the centre of it, but it died soon after being exposed to the air.

TAMEHORN, five miles from Lichfield, and a manor holden of the bishop of Coventry by Nigel Gresley's ancestors. In Henry the Second's time, (1157) Robert de Tamenhorn held it by the service of half a knight's fee; as also did William Tamenhorn, in the 24th of Edward the First, of Jeffery Gresley, who held it of the said bishop. It continued in the same family several successions, till the reign of Henry the Fourth, when Thomas de Tamehorn bequeathed this manor to William Vinton, his cousin and heir, who, being a minor, was taken into ward for it. Tamehorn has long been the property of the Damers; was late the residence of Christopher Astley, esq. and is now in the possession of Richard Dyott, esq.

On a verdant mount, near Tamehorn, called Elford Low (where, most probably, formerly stood a specula, or watch-tower, nearly of the same elevation with Barrow-cop) there is a strikingly beautiful prospect;

“ Rude

“ Rude hills compose the side-long scene,
With crofts and cottages between :
The various landscape onward spreads,
O'er cultur'd plains and verdant meads ;
And seats, and towns, and hamlets rise,
Where yon smoke curls into the skies,
And spires that pierce through turfed trees ;
Till, faintly fading by degrees,
Beyond, in wild confusion tost,
The hills blue tops in clouds are lost.”

BENEFACTIONS, &c.
TO THE
CITY OF LICHFIELD,
THE
CHURCHES,
AND
POOR INHABITANTS
THEREOF.

SIR RICHARD DYOTT, knight, high steward of this City, gave money for purchasing an engine to quench fire; and was otherwise one of the most noble benefactors to this City.

The CORPORATION of Lichfield have at all times evinced their loyalty to their sovereign, and zeal for the honour and welfare of this City, by very liberal subscriptions upon every public occasion.

Thomas Gilbert, and George Anson, esquires, late members of parliament for this City, were generous donors to the poor of Lichfield.

The right honourable Lord Granville Leveson Gower, and Thomas Anson, esq. gave to the poor the sum of 100*l*.

Walter Wrottesley, esq. gave to this City, the sum of 200*l*.

R

Richard

Richard Skeffington, esq.	80	0	0
Mr. Howard,	30	0	0
Mr. Cowper,	40	0	0
Mr. Robert Ball,	12	0	0
Mr. John Vitting,	26	13	4
Virginia lottery money,	25	0	0
Reverend Mr. Sale,	20	0	0
Mr. Richard Blount,	10	0	0
Mr. William Hawkes,	40	0	0

Lady Weston gave a very rich cushion for the communion table at St. Mary's church.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, knt. gave a communion cup and cover of silver richly gilt.

November, 1420, bishop Heyworth gave, in trust, to the sacrist of Lichfield cathedral, and the master of the gild of St. Mary's in Lichfield, for the use of the most indigent poor, a certain piece of ground in Bacon-street, situate among the Vicars houses, paying to the Bishop a rose on St. John the Baptist's Day, if demanded, Dean Stretton and the chapter confirmed this gift upon the Feast of St. Catharine, 1424.

Richard Dyott, esq. gave a considerable sum towards rebuilding St. Mary's church,

Simon Biddulph, late of Elmhurst, gent. by his last will and testament, dated December 29, 1580,

1580, gave, to be lent to six poor tradesmen, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, for three years or more, according to the discretion of his trustees, for ever, the sum of 40*l.*

Dr. Richard Caldwell, February 22, 1582, gave, to be lent to eight poor tradesmen of the City of Lichfield, five pounds apiece, for five years, 40*l.*

January 18, 1600. Mr. Walter Salt gave, to be lent to three poor tradesmen of this City, and not elsewhere, in equal portions, paying interest, for the benefit of the alms-houses, 30*l.*

Mr. John Burnes gave, to be lent to poor tradesmen, for three years, 10*l.*

Out of the materials of the Cathedral-church of Lichfield 100*l.* was allowed to the City; 60*l.* of which was paid, and the interest of it was to be paid to the overseers, 60*l.*

Benefactions appointed to be received Annually.

1495. Bishop Smith gave divers lands and tenements to St. John's hospital.

1504. Dr. Milley gave divers lands and tenements to the poor women of the alms-house in Bacon-street.

September 15, 1575. Dr. Richard Walker gave houses and lands, (out of which 13*l.* is annually paid to the master, usher, and six scholars, of the free-grammar school, to buy them books, for sweeping the school,) yearly, 50*l.*

The earl of Essex procured for this City, to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary's, out of Mr. Smith's benefaction, to be disposed of according to his deed of uses, an abstract of which may be seen in the following pages, an annuity, charged upon the manor of Froddeswell, Staffordshire, yearly, 18*l.*

January 3, 1545. Hector Beane gave lands (as specified in his feoffment hereafter recited,) to eight feoffees, in trust, for repairing the common conduits, cisterns, and pipes, and the overplus for the commonwealth of the town, of the yearly value of 70*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

June 12, 1571. Mr. Humphry Maddox gave 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, under the direction of feoffees, to the poor, during a lease of Cock's-croft; and after the expiration of that lease the said croft to be let, *bonâ fide*, for the benefit of the poor of Lichfield. This croft is now let for 6*l.* *per annum*,

1572. Mr. Walton gave 20*l.* the interest to be towards the relief of the alms-women.

Sir J. King gave 20*l.* the interest to the poor.

December 29, 1580. Mr. Simon Biddulph gave to be distributed to the poor householders of this City on Good Friday, and Friday before Christmas Day, in bread, yearly, 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

August 14, 1585. Mr. John Feckenham, by will, gave all his lands he purchased of Mr. Levetson, *viz.* : one barn, one close behind the said barn in Schoolhouse-lane, in Lichfield, and 21 acres of land, 3 acres in Castle-ditch, 3 acres in Barrow-cop-fields, 1 acre in Dove-house-field, 2 acres in Parnell's field, 2 acres in Sandford-field, 2 ditto in Sand-field, 5 ditto in Berry-hill, and 2 ditto in Long-field, to the poor men and women of the alms-houses in Lichfield, equally betwixt them, at the four usual quarterly days.

Mr. Anthony Biddulph and Mr. William Biddulph, gave lands in Hammerwich to Michael Biddulph, for payment of 5*l.* yearly on Good Friday and Christmas Day, according to senior Biddulph's will, 20th of May, 10th Charles.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, on the 4th of September, 1675, (as heir to Simon Biddulph),

made a new feoffment of all the said lands unto sir Henry Archbold, knt: Michael Biddulph, esq. (son and heir of the said Th. Biddulph), Richard Dyott, of Lichfield, esquire, Philip Pargiter, and Matthew Dyott, of Stichbrooke, gentlemen.

June 3, 1593. Mr. Michael Lowe, of Ty-more, gave to eight feoffees, to purchase 12 coats, 12 caps, and 12 waye loads of coals, with 1s. each, for 12 poor men that are reputed honest housekeepers in this City, lands and tenements in the county of this City, yearly, 20*l*.

April, 1604. Mrs. Ann Allen gave fifteen pounds, the one moiety of the interest to the alms-women, the other moiety to other poor widows.

November 1, 1627. Mr. Margery Budd gave, to be distributed to 12 poor widows, on Good Friday and Christmas Eve, by equal portions, yearly, for ever, 1*l*. 4*s*.

1632. Mr. Biddulph, late of this City, gave by will, to be distributed in bread to the poor, on Christmas Eve and Good Friday, yearly, 2*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*.

March

March 16, 1639. Mr. John Allington gave, by will to be disposed of in bread, by the two senior freemen of the Mercers company, to the poor, weekly, the yearly sum of 5*l.* 6*s.*

May 7, 1652. Mr. Humphry Terrick, of this City, gave, towards the teaching of eight poor scholars in the English tongue, out of a house rent in Tamworth-street, yearly, 3*l.*

1654. Mr. William Lunn, one of the members of the corporation of Lichfield, gave two houses in Stowe-street, and two acres of land in Long-furlong, for the use of six poor widows, for ever.

November 8, 1656. Mr. Randolph Terrick gave an annual benefaction.

1670. Thomas Minors, esq. gave lands and tenements to the English free-school.

He also gave, to be distributed yearly, at the discretion of his trustees, on St. Thomas's Day, an annual sum of 10*s.*

December 11, 1686. Mr. William Jesson, of Lichfield, gave to the English free-school the yearly sum of 20*s.* to be paid out of land at Lemondsfley, to buy Bibles for the poor scholars, at the discretion of trustees, yearly, 1*l.*

August 14, 1681. Mr. Thomas Marshall gave to two trustees (George Newell and William Gamble, and their successors,) one acre and a half of land lying in Boley, the rent to the poor at Christmas.

Mr. Richard Wakefield left, for the relief of the industrious poor of this City not receiving parish-alms, lands and tenements situate within the county of the City of Lichfield, of the yearly value of 40*l*.

Mr. William Fynney gave by will, to the bailiffs and magistrates of this City, to be laid out in gowns, caps, and coals, for 22 poor men and ten poor widows of this City, lands and tenements, in the counties of Stafford and Lichfield, of the yearly value of 40*l*.

Mr. George Collins gave four gowns, to be delivered at Christmas to four poor widows, and left lands at the Abnall's, to continue them, of the annual rent of 4*l*.

Roger Hinton, esquire, gave, by will, to the churchwardens of St. Mary's in this City, in trust, for the poor of this City, a rent-charge on a certain tenement and land thereto belonging, at Rickerscote, Staffordshire, yearly, 12*l*.

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Mousley, one of the members of the corporation of this City, left, by will, to the bailiffs and magistrates, in trust, for the benefit of the poor of this city, lands and tenements in the counties of Stafford and Lichfield, of the annual value of 60*l*.

Mr. Dilkes left yearly, to poor widows, out of Mr. Lunn's house, 5*s*.

Mr. Edward Fynney gave 12*s*. per month, to be distributed to the poor in bread, in equal portions, which is *per annum* 7*l*. 4*s*.

1621. Mr. John Viting, of this City, goldsmith, gave, towards the repairs of St. Mary's church, out of a house in Boar-street, in the possession of Miss Wolrich, payable yearly, for ever, the sum of 1*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Mr. Dilkes left, out of the rent of Mr. James Lunn's house, towards the repairs of St. Mary's church, an annual sum of 5*s*.

Mr. Vincent Lunn paid annually, for the old vestry, 5*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. Thomas Minors, of this City, paid yearly for his kitchen 5*s*. 1*d*.

April 10, 1642. Mr. George Dawes left, towards the repairs of St. Mary's church, for ever, 10*s*.

Mr.

Mr. Richard Edge left, by will, the sum of 80*l.* and directed the interest thereof to be laid out in bread, and distributed annually to the poor inhabitants of St. Mary's parish.

Given by an unknown person the interest arising from the sum of 50*l.*, to be disposed of by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, for the time being, to twenty poor widows of the same parish, on the 25th day of March, annually, for ever.

Mrs. Bolton gave 50*l.* the interest to 20 poor widows of this City, to be given on Christmas Day, yearly, at the discretion of Mr. J. Bramall.

Mrs. Webb, of this City, gave to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary the sum of 30*l.*, the interest thereof to be applied for the administration of the Holy Sacrament, yearly, on Christmas Day, for ever.

Michael Rawlins, esq. gave by will, to the churchwardens of St. Mary's, the sum of 30*l.*, the yearly interest whereof he directed to be applied for the administration of the Holy Sacrament upon the Sunday before Easter, if not the second in the month ; but, if it so happens, then to be omitted until the Sunday after.

Edward

Edward Sneyd, esq. late of this City, left by will the sum of 50*l.*, the interest thereof for the purpose of administering the Holy Sacrament at St. Mary's church on Good Friday, annually for ever.

December 27, 1631. Mr. William Thropp, of this City, gave 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of a house-rent in Bore-street, to be paid to the vicar of St. Mary's, for a sermon to be preached at St. Mary's church on Midlent Sunday, for ever; also he gave 13*s.* unto 13 poor widows, and 4*d.* for the distributor thereof on the same day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovatt, of this City, gave one acre of land in Duff-house field, and the yearly rent, to pay for a sermon yearly the first Sunday in Lent, for ever, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 4*d.* for the clerk; 7*s.*

December, 1631. Mr. William Hawkes gave yearly, for ever, 13*s.* 4*d.* out of a piece of ground called Keelins, for two sermons at St. Mary's, on Care and Palm Sundays; he also gave 13*s.* 4*d.* to be given in bread to poor widows on the same Sundays, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Michael Nicklyns left, for a sermon at St. Mary's, yearly, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Mr.

Mr. Deakin, of this City, left 10*s.* yearly, for a sermon at St. Mary's on the Wednesday after Ash Wednesday, and 30*s.* yearly, to be distributed in bread to the poor at the same time, 2*l.*

April 21, 1645. Mrs. Ann Matthews, of this City, gave out of her land, for two Sermons, to be preached, the one on New Year's Day at St. Mary's, and the other upon Low Sunday at St. Chad's; and for six waistcoats to be delivered to six poor widows, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. William Jackson left the yearly sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* charged on a house and tan-yard in Stowe-street, for a sermon to be preached at St. Chad's on Trinity Sunday, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. George Dawes left, by will, towards the repairs of the parish church of St. Chad, payable out of land in Ley-field, on Easter Tuesday, yearly, for ever, 10*s.*

Paid out of a house in Stowe-street, late the property of Mr. Francis Deakin, of Chorley, to ten poor widows of Stowe and Beacon-streets, on Christmas Day, annually, 10*s.*

Mr. Christopher Lowe, sen. of this City, left, by will, the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.*, the use thereof to
be

be given to the poor of Beacon-street on Christmas Day, yearly.

Mr. John Hartwell pays, (as an acknowledgement for a small part of Pipe-green,) to be given to the poor inhabitants of Beacon-street, in bread, the yearly sum of 10s.

John Fletcher, esq. pays, to be given to the poor of St. Chad's parish, in bread, the annual sum of 6s. 8d.

John Nevill, esq. gave, by will, to the bailiffs of Lichfield, to be distributed in bread weekly, 3*l.* to the poor of Stowe-street, and 3*l.* to the other poor of this City, payable out of houses in London, yearly, 6*l.*

June 4, 1465. Mr. John Deakin, of this City, left, by will, houses, land, &c. &c. as hereafter mentioned, the rents and profits of which are to be disposed of by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Michael, for the time being, in beautifying the church and chancel.

The property was leased by the churchwardens, at the several times, and for the respective terms hereafter recited, to the following persons, at the subsequent rents, to be paid to the successive churchwardens, who are to
state

state their accounts of the same, regularly once a year, to the parishioners.

October 10, 1781. To Mr. John Bramall, for 21 years, two houses in Green-hill, a malt-house, garden, croft, and out-buildings, at the yearly rent of 20*l*.

October 10, 1781, two houses and a garden in Green-hill, an acre of land in Spear-hill, and two acres of land at Fulfin, all in St. Michael's parish, to Mr. John Lycett, for sixty years, at the annual sum of 8*l*.

October 20, 1781. For twenty-one years, to the reverend Theophilus Buckeridge, two houses and gardens, situate in Green-hill, at the yearly rent of 3*l*. 15*s*.

March 25, 1784. To Mr. Richard Daniell, of Green-hill, for forty years, two houses and gardens fronting Frog-lane, and a house fronting Castle-ditch, in the parish of St. Mary, in the city and county of Lichfield, for the annual sum of 7*l*.

Mr. Gregory left, out of a house in Lombard-street, for the poor, at Christmas, yearly, 1*l*.

Mrs. Bayley left a piece of land, situate at Abbots Bromley, in the county of Stafford, of
the

the annual value of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6 *d.* one part thereof to be given to the poor of the parish of Saint Michael, Lichfield, and the other to the poor of Newton, Staffordshire, at Easter, yearly, at the discretion of certain trustees.

*The earl of Essex procured for this City 16*l.* per annum, being a portion of a general charitable gift of Henry Smith, esq. charged on the manor of Froddeswell, Staffordshire, to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of St. Mary's in this City, who are to dispose of the money they receive according to the directions* expressed in Mr. Smith's deed of uses, an abstract whereof this is :*

“ To all Christian people, to whome this present writeing shall come, Henry Smith of the city of London, esq. sendeth greeting, &c. Item, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor to receive the rente of soe much lande as is given to the parish wherein they live as the said rents shall growe due, and payable yearly from time to time. Item, the churchwardens and overseers of the poore, immediately after they shall enter into their said offices

* We insert these rules as the most circumspect we ever read.

and places, before they shall medle with the receipte of the said rente, or any part thereof, shall become bound by obligation in double the value of such yearly receipte, to the parson or vicar of the said parish to collecte and receive the said rente, and to imploy and bestowe the same according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; which said parson or vicar, to whome such security shall be soe given, shall, before the said churchwardens or overseers of the poore shall intermedle with the receipte of the said rente, or any parte thereof, certify the said obligation uncanceled to the executors and feoffees of the said Henry Smith; and in default of such securitye to be soe given, or certificate made of the said obligation, that parish wherein such default shall be made is to loose the benefit of the said guift for that yeare, wherein such defaulte shall be made as aforesaid. Item, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor shall give and distribute the said monyes as following, (that is to say,) to and for the reliefe of aged, poore, and infirm people, married persons having more children borne in lawful wedlocke then their labours can maintaine, poore orphans, such people as keep themselves and families to labour, putting forth poore children to be apprentices

prentices, marrying of poore maides, keeping a stock in reddiness to sett the poore on worke; and not to or for any persons, who are given to excessive drinking, whoremongers, common swearers, pilferers, or otherwise notoriously scandalous, or to any incorrigible persons, or to disobedient servants, or to any vagrant persons, or such as have no constant dwellinge, or receive any inmate or inmates to dwell in their house with them, or have not inhabited in that parish by the space of five years next before such distribution to be made, or any persons, being able, that refuse to worke, labour, and take pains. Item, the churchwardens and overseers of the poore shall, dureing the continuance of their offices and places, once in every month at the least, upon some Saboth daye, immediately after evening prayer, meet in the church of the said parish to consider of the state of the poore, and which of them have most need of such reliefe: and shall also, betwixt the feasts of Easter and Whitsuntide yearly, openly in the church of the said parish, after evening prayer, upon some Saboth daye, upon notice thereof given openly in the parish church immediately after the end of morning prayer, make a true and perfect

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accompte,

accompte, in a booke to be fayrely written,
 and kept for that purpose, of all their receipts
 and disbursements, the yeare then next be-
 fore; which said accompts shall be openly
 read and published in the church of the said
 parish on the Saboth day next after the making
 of the said accompts, immediately after y^e end
 of morning prayer there; and a copy thereof
 fayrely wretten and transcribed, under the hands
 of the said churchwardens and overseers, shall
 cause to be affixed on a table to the wall of
 the said church, in some convenient place,
 there to remaine by the space of fowerteen
 dayes, to the intend the same may be pub-
 lickly seen and perused, and exceptions taken
 thereunto, if there shall be just cause, and the
 same exceptions reformed and amended: and
 the same, or a true copy thereof, shall, within
 ten dayes after the said fowerteen dayes, send
 or deliver, or cause to be sent or delivered,
 under the hands of the parson or vicar of the
 said parish, and of the said churchwardens, or
 overseers of the poore, as shall passe the ac-
 compt, and such others as shall be present
 thereat, to the said executors and feoffees.
 And if the said churchwardens and overseers
 of the poore shall fayle in performance of
 any

any of the premises; that then the poore of that parish shall not have of the gifte of the said Henry Smith for one yeare then next ensuing after such neglect; but the benefit thereof to go for that tyme to the poore of Christ's hospitall in London. Item, the somes of money given to and for the reliefe of the impotent and aged poore shall be distributed and bestowed in apparrell of some decent colour, with some badge or other marke, that the same may be known to be the gifte of the said Henry Smith; or else in bread, and flesh, and fish, upon each Saboth day, publiquely in the parish church."

In witness, &c. &c.

HENRY SMITH.

Ex' et concordat cum origin.

Thomas Carter.

The City is supplied with excellent water from the fountains at Aldershaw, being conveyed by pipes (free of expence to the inhabitants) to these conduits, viz. 1. Crucifix, 2. Cross, 3. Butcher-row, 4. Stone-cross; and from them the greatest part of the City is watered.

These fountains were given in the year 1301 by Henry Campanarious, and the following is a copy of his original charter or grant.

“ Know all men living, as well as those y^e are hereafter to be born, that I, Henry Campanarious, son of Michael de Lichfield, bell-founder, have given, granted, and by this my present writinge have confirmed, for myself, my heirs, and my assigns, from a motive of charitee, and for the sake of my soul's health, and the souls of my ancestors, to the use and behoof of the friers minors of Lichfield, all those my fountains in Foulwell, in my territory near Alreschawe, in pure and perpetual alms, in such manner that the said friers may freely collect the said fountains into one or more places, according as the master shall think proper; and to build a head of stones in order to confine the water; and alsoe to conduct it thro' my grounds in pipes, even to their own friery. And as often as the said pipes shall have need of repairing, he (the master) shall observe this form:—that when the land be fown, by the view and estimation of some understanding (legal) men, I, and my heirs and assigns, shall be saved harmless and indemnified.

fied. Furthermore I will and grant, for myself, my heirs and my assigns, that this my donation, with all the conditions aforesaid, shall remain firm and stable, free and quiet, without being subject to any secular service or demand whatever. Nevertheless that the said friers shall not grant their said reservoir of water to any persone whatever, without my special licence for the same. And I, the said Henry, and my heirs and assigns, to the said friers, and their successors, all my aforesaid grant and donation, fully and completely, do warrant, that it be not defeated against all men for ever.

In testimony whereof the seal of me, the said Henry, and the seal of the warden of the said fryers for the time being, to this present indented writing being placed alternately.

These being witnesses — Robert de Pype, Ralph his brother, William de Tamenhorn, William de Freforde, William Wesdewy, Richard de Mortimer, Richard Bayliff, and others.

Dated at Lichfield on the eve of the blessed Apostle St. James, in the year of our Lord, 1301."

Gregory Stonying, receiver of the rents of the possessions of the fryars minors of Lichfield, after the dissolution thereof (1539) in his Account of the Court of Augmentations answered, and so was charged with and paid *xii*d. to the king, being the rent of certayne water-courses within the compass and circuit of the late house of the fryars aforesaid, running from Poole-furlonge to Lichfield-street, to wit, to a certayne place called the Crucifix, demised to John Weston, at the will of the Lord,

King Henry the VIIIth, by letters patent under the great seal of England, for the considerations therein expressed, granted to Richard Crumbilhorne, esquire, and his heirs for ever, (*inter alia*) all his water-course, with the site, circuite, and compass of the late house of the fryars-minors, running, coming, and descending from a certaine place called Poole-furlong, to a certaine conduit called the Crucifix, in Lichfield-field, in Lichfield aforesaid, then or late in the tenure of John Weston; and all ponds and waters whatsoever, with the appurtenances; and parcel of the late house of the said friers; being to be holden by knights service

vice

vice in capite, paying a rent by the name of a tenth.

Richard Crumbilhorne. by his deed indented, in the Chancery inrolled, bearing date the twenty-third day of May, in the 36th of Henry the VIIIth, (1545) did grant, bargain, and sell to Gregory Stonying, esq. and his heirs, (*inter alia*), all that his water-couse, within the site, circuit, walk, and precincts of the said late house of the Fryars Minors, running, coming, and descending from a certain place called the Crucifix, within the town of Lichfield aforesaid, with all and singular his ponds, waters, fishings, &c. and all other the appurtenances within or without the site, circuit, and precincts of the said late house of the Fryars Minors, near Litchfield-street aforesaid, and parcel of the same late being; to have and to hold, in as large and ample a manner as the last governour or prior of the said late house of the Fryars Minors, or his predecessors, or any of them, had the same, or any part or parcel thereof, at any time before the dissolution of the said house.

In the sixth year of Edward the VIth Gregory Stonyng, esq. by his deed indented, granted to Henry Sandbach and Humphry Illsley Jackson, esquires, and their heirs, (*inter alia*), all that his water-course, with the site, &c. as aforesaid.

Hector Beane gave divers lands and tenements (on a certain annual amount, as will be hereafter mentioned among the other benefactions to this City) to maintain the conduits, cisterns, and pipes, and the overplus for the commonwealth of the City,

The subsequent is an old translation of the original feoffment.

" To all Christian people, to whom this present writing, tripartite, shall come, Hector Beane, master of the guild * of the Blessed Mary, Lichfield, health, &c. Know ye, that
I the

* In many towns there were anciently divers guilds, gilds, or fraternities, founded and erected for the promoting of charity, religion, or merchandize. They were called *gilds*, from *gild* or *geld* money, beause such as associated in them did contribute money, goods, and sometimes lands, for the support of their common charge.
During

I the master, with the unanimous assent and consent of the brethren of the said guild, have given, granted, and by this our present charter or writinge, tripartite, indented, confirmed to Michael Hill, John Jennyns, John Ball, Thomas Whitmore, John Langton, Mark Wyrley, Thomas Marshall, and Edward Bradell, all our lands, tenements, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever to the aforesaid guild belonging, lying or being in Wyrley Magna, Wyrley Parva, Norton, and Wall, in the county of Stafford; to have and to hold to the aforesaid Michael Hill, John Jennyns, John Ball, Thomas Whitmore, John Langton, Mark Wyrley,

During the reign of Henry the Eighth, most of these guilds, having good revenues, were considered as monkish and superstitious institutions, consequently their possessions were seized: therefore it is very probable that Hector Beane, and the brethren of the gild of the Blessed Mary in Lichfield, fearful of their lands being included in the general wreck, and willing to preserve them for the good of the town, conveyed them away for a different use.

From these guilds there is no doubt to be made but the companies in cities and corporations (which are still kept up, though not indeed chiefly for trade sake,) had their original; and in imitation of them, obtained divers immunities and privileges, with some necessary endowments.

Thomas

Thomas Marshall, and Edward Bradell, and to their heirs for ever ; to their own use and behoof of the chief lords of the fee thereof, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed ; and we, the aforesaid master, and our successors, all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with all the premises, to the aforesaid Michael Hill, John Jennyns, John Ball, Thomas Whitmore, John Langton, Mark Wyrley, Thomas Marshall, and Edward Bradell, their heirs and assigns, against all people, will warrant, quitclaim, and for ever defend by these presents : moreover know ye, by these presents, that we the aforesaid master, with the unanimous consent of the aforesaid brethren, have made, constituted, and in our place put, our beloved in Christ, Richard Stonyland and Henry Warner, our true and lawful attorneys, jointly and severally for us, and in our name and stead, in and to all the aforesaid lands and tenements, and all other the premises, to enter and take possession thereof, and after such possession and seizin thereof so had and taken, then for us, and in our name and stead, full and lawful possession and seizin thereof to the aforesaid Michael Hill, John Jennyns, John Ball, Thomas Whitmore, John Langton, John Wyrley, Thomas Marshall,

Marshall, and Edward Bradell, or their attorneys in this behalf, to deliver, according to the form and effect of this our charter or writinge, ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever our said attorneys, or either of them, shall do in the premisses.

“ In testimony whereof, to this our present charter or writinge, tripartite, indented, we have put our common seal. Dated at Lichfield the third day of January, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and on earth of the Church of England supreme head.”

Authentic copy of a schedule annexed to Hector Beane's said deed of feoffment.

“ Memorandum. That the intent and meaning of this present deed of feoffment hereunto annexed, and the cause of the making thereof, was only for the commonwealth of the towne of Lichfield, and for such purpose and effect that the common conduits and course of water in the said towne, whereby the inhabitants of the same may have great reliefe and comfort as aforetime have been to them accustomed, and
that

that the conduits may be repaired, and kept in reparation yearly, from year to year for ever. And for that intent the said feoffees, or their assigns, and six other of the most notable, substantiall, and honest persons of the said towne for that time being, one time in the year, that is to say, the Feast of the Conception of our lady Saint Mary, shall assemble themselves within the said towne, and then and there to make one election, and choose two of the most substantiall men of the said towne, by their whole consents, or the more part of them, to be wardens of the said conduits for the year next following, and so yearly, from yeare to yeare, one election to be made of the said wardens, as is abovesaid, for ever. Which wardens, so elected and chosen, for their time, shall receive the issues and profits of all the lands mentioned in the said feoffment, and with whatever the profits thereof shall be, repair, and keep in reparation, for their yeare, the said conduits and pipes thereof; and, at the end of their said yeare, shall make account to the constables, and the aforesaid six other most substantial and notable men of the said towne for the time being, of their costs and expences done upon and about the reparations of the said conduits ;

conduits; and upon their account made to deliver the overplus or surplusage of the said revenues and profits, over and above the costs and charges of the said reparations, into the hands of the said constables, and to the six persons abovementioned; which, upon the receipt of the said surplusage, shall cause the same to be put into one box provided for the intent aforesaid, which box shall have three locks, and to the same locks three keys, of which keys one shall remain in the custody of one of the said feoffees, one or other to remaine with one of the constables for the time being, and the third with one of the wardens of the said conduits for the time being, and the box always to remain in the custody of one of the six persons abovementioned, which the said constables and feoffees, or the more part of them, shall agree upon.

“ And at every such account, in manner and form to be made, if any overplus of the said revenues be, the same remaining to be applied to the commonwealth of the said towne, at the over sight of the said six persons, with the consent of the said feoffees. And alsoe to such intent that the said feoffees, or the over liver
of

of them, within the space of twenty-one years next hereafter following, shall make, or cause to be made, one new deed of feoffment of all the lands mentioned in this present deed, with such declaration as here appeareth, to eight other persons of the inhabitants of the said towne, to such intent, and in such manner as is aforesaid; which said feoffees, within the space of twenty-one years after the feoffment to them to be made, shall make one other deed of feoffment of the said premisses, in manner and form aforesaid; and soe within such time the said last mentioned to make such estate to such intent and meaning as aforesaid; soe feoffments to be made in the manner and form aforesaid successively from time to time, for such purpose and intent for ever."

1624. A committee, in the Civil Wars, about that time, deposited 100*l.* in the hands of the bailiffs and citizens of Lichfield, the yearly interest for the use of the poor of this City. The interest is delivered to the overseers in bread, and by them given to the poor.

The bailiffs pay to the overseers of the poor, for the interest of the money arising from the old materials of the cathedral, yearly, 5*l.*

1727.

1727. Mr. Chetwynd and Mr. Plumber gave the sum of 40*l.* to the bailiffs, &c. in trust, for the poor of St. Chad's and St. Michael's. An estate has been purchased at upper Mathfield, Staffordshire, with part of the money. The overplus (80*l.*) remains in the hands of the corporation; for which they allow annually 2*l.* 16*s.* The rent of the estate is 20*l.* yearly; but subject to an allowance of 20*s.*

Clear yearly amount 21*l.* 16*s.*

Elias Ashmore, esq. gave a certain sum, for which the bailiffs pay to the poor, yearly, 2*l.*

Mrs. Hector gave 50*l.* the interest of which is to be given yearly to poor widows of St. Mary's parish, by the churchwardens. This money is now in the care of Mr. Whately; who allows the annual interest of 2*l.*

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN'S STREET.

This HOSPITAL (page 42) is endowed with lands and tenements, the ancient annual reserved rents of which (exclusive of fines, the house and land occupied by the master, and the subsequent payments) are 129*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

The

The feoffees or trustees of Feckenham's trust pay, by equal quarterly payments, the yearly sum of 16*l*, 16*s*.

The bailiffs of this City pay, at various times, the annual sum of 1*l*. 8*s*.

From Wightwick's charity is paid the yearly sum of 1*l*. 4*s*.

The thirteen poor brethren of this hospital are nominated by the master. At this time each poor man receives 2*s*. 6*d*. a week for maintenance, 10*s*. 6*d*. a year for coals, 3*d*. a quarter for pocket money, and a gown once in four years, from the master.

They have separate apartments, and a small piece of garden ground. A matron is appointed by the master to attend the poor men during the time of sickness, for which, and for washing their linen, the master allows her 30*s*. a quarter.

The estates of this hospital are charged with certain payments or gratuities to a schoolmaster, in priest's orders; an usher, or assistant to the schoolmaster; and a chaplain.

POOR WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, BEACON-STREET.

The antient yearly reserved rents of the lands, and various property, given by Dr. Milley and others to this HOSPITAL, mentioned in page 61, are 87*l.* 16*s.* exclusive of the following payments.

The corporation pay the poor women at certain times yearly 6*l.* 12*s.*

Trustees of Feckenham's charity, 16*l.* 16*s.*

The 16 poor women receive one guinea each a quarter upon Milley's establishment, and have separate rooms. The master's salary is 5*l.* *per annum.* The residue of the rents are expended in repairs and other necessary expences for the benefit of the poor women; the allowance to whom is augmented in proportion to the increase of income.

The Boundaries of the County of the City of LICHFIELD.

“ Begin at the Cross-o'th'Hand, near the end of Bacon-street, go Northward along the lane leading to Longdon-church, turn up Feather-bed-land, then along a lane leading from Bromley-Regis to Lichfield, to the further end of

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Circuit-

Circuit-lane, lying between the Grange and Collins-hill-field, betwixt Hicfilius and Pyper's-croft, crosse a lane leading from Lichfield to Elmhurst, then along a small lane betwixt Stichbrook and Gifford's-croft, and down a green lane at the further side Lady-leasow (late of Z. Babington, esq.), over Pones-brooke, along Stepping-stones-lane, (taking in Pones-fields, late of R. Pyott, esq.), through a lane, leading from Curborough to Lichfield, to the upper end Scot's-orchard, turn into Wissage at a style going into Brown's-fields, (taking in Wissage), go by Brown's-field-hedge, along God's-croft-hedge, and Gosling-lane, crosse the lane leading from Hob's-hole to Streethay, into Cross-fields, near an Elm-tree, along an hade-land about the middle of the field, to the nearer end Gorsty-bank, then go to Burton-turning, up Bicknell-street, (taking in Spear-hill and Boley,) under a crosse-way leading from Lichfield to Whittington, to the South end Austin's coat grounds, turn to the left at the brooke, to a gate, and go down by the hedges of Fulfin-grounds and Dornford-moore's, unto the hither side Dornford-mill-stream, by the mill door to the pool-dam, and by the pool and brooke, (taking in Horse-slade, and a meadow of Freeford-house,) from

from Freeford-bridge up the sandy lane to Freeford-house, at the corner of the meadow hedge to the brooke running to Freeford-bridge, go up a little pool, (taking in Bispells,) to the Forde that enters Old-field on the left hand, to the brooke running from Freeford-pool, and by the pool and the brooke running from Swynfen into a lane leading from Swynfen to the mill, to Old-field-gate, not entering at the gate, but at a gap adjoining Cleyland's (taking in Old-field,) pass by Swynfen to Longbridge, enter into a lane between Long-furlonge and Longbridge-grounds, leading to Well-crofts, by the hospital lands called Knowle-leasows, along Bicknell-street, to the further side Gorsty-leasowe, (leaving the hedge on the left and taking in that close,) go by the hedge to the top of Dean-slade, (taking in all Hare-house-ground), northward enter Park-field, (leaving the hedge on the right hand,) go down a little lane at Aldershaw, through the gate, turn on the left by the hedge, taking in the barn,) go round the Wheat-close, and leaving the hedge on the left hand go along Falseway, to the top of Mickle-hill, then crosse an old cart-way over Pipe-marsh, to Pipe-grange, and along the lane to the further side of Padwells, (leaving the hedge on the left hand), to a lane,

